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The Bombay Chronicle

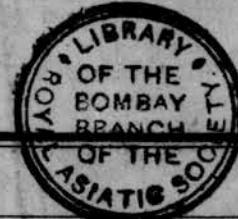
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INSURANCE
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VOL. XXIII NO. 120

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1935



TWELVE PAGES

Indian Non-Official Opinion Ignored

Burma Tribunal's Award

INDIA TO GET Rs. 235 LAKHS ANNUALLY

Committee Of Civilians To Apply Award

Unified Currency For Both Countries

SIMLA, May 20. The Indo-Burma Tribunal's Report has been issued as also the text of the Monetary Agreement between Burma and India.

The Monetary Agreement ensures the continuance of the existing currency and exchange system for at least three years through the Reserve Bank.

Financial Settlement

The Tribunal lays down the principles of the Indo-Burma financial settlement and proposes a committee of three, consisting of two members of the Indian and Burman services and an umpire, appointed by the Secretary of State to apply the award in detail.

The Tribunal have assessed Burma's share of excess of liabilities over assets including pensions at 7-1/2 per cent.

Secretary Of State's Note

The Secretary of State's introductory note does not indicate the Government view but states that the Tribunal's report assesses the factors and makes recommendations as to the principles upon which and methods by which they will be adjusted.

Illustrating the application of the principles by taking the figures up to the year ending March 1933, the Tribunal declares that on the basis of 3-1/2 per cent interest, Burma would pay India Rs. 235,46,000 annually for 45 years to redeem principal and interest.

The report is unanimous and is signed by Lt. Col. L. S. Amery, Sir S. A. T. Rowlatt and Sir W. F. Nicholson. Dealing with the basis of settlement the Tribunal, after examining the respective views of Burma and India Governments, arrives at the following conclusion:—

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

"The existing Government of United India is not a partnership between the two existing entities. It is a single government which, at the date of separation, will go out of existence leaving behind certain assets and liabilities. It is our task to advise on the method whereby the assets and liabilities will be valued at the date of separation and in what proportion the two new States should bear the burden of the excess of liabilities over assets.

THE METHOD.

The method we recommend is that the whole of the assets and liabilities of the present Central Government of India be valued on the lines we indicate hereafter, that the ascertained value of assets be deducted from the liabilities and the responsibility for the balance of the liabilities be assigned to the two countries in the proportion or ratio to be determined by general consideration of their relative financial and economic situation. We hold that the pension liability should be correctly allocated in the same manner as debt outstanding on the date of separation."—A.P.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Reserve Bank's Control Over Burma

Important arrangements with respect to the relations between the monetary systems of India and Burma are as follows:

(1) Notwithstanding the separation of Burma from India, the Reserve Bank of India shall be subject to the provisions of this agreement to manage currency

TIGHTENING BARRIER AROUND REICH



The heavily-shaded areas represent the nations opposed to German expansion. Great Britain while opposed to Nazi aims, is attempting to play the role of conciliator. Poland's attitude (as the question mark indicates) is uncertain. (We are indebted to the "New York Times" for the above map).

Rajen Babu Calls For Memorandum From City Congressmen

ISSUES THAT NEED GUIDANCE

Congress President Will Break Tradition In Bombay

("Chronicle" Special)

Apropos of the report, exclusively published in the "Chronicle" that prominent Congressmen in Bombay, would seek clarification on important issues like the acceptance of offices by Congressmen and the working of the new Congress Constitution, it is now reliably understood that Rajen Babu has advised local Congressmen to prepare an exhaustive memorandum of all questions on which they would need guidance from him.

Rajen Babu would discuss all the issues arising out of the memorandum which is under preparation at an informal meeting of Congressmen in the city, during his stay and would suggest suitable methods for smooth working.

COSMOPOLITAN DINNER

Rajen Babu's programme in Bombay includes, besides public meetings, a cosmopolitan dinner arranged in his honour, when citizens irrespective of political differences will meet together to honour the distinguished visitor.

By this unique dinner, the Congress President would have broken the tradition and for the first time in the history of Congress presidency, would meet leaders of all schools of thought, during his official tour.

Such a mode of honouring the Congress President by all sections of political opinion in the city, if considered, would not only contribute towards a better understanding between Congress and other parties, but will also be a recognition of the place of honour the premier national organisation occupies in the political life of the country. Prominent citizens are expected to participate in the dinner.

Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary of the B.P.C.C. met Rajen Babu at Kalyan on Sunday night and fixed up his programme in the city.

CONCERN FOR KAMALA NEHRU

Informed of Mrs. Kamala Nehru's arrival in Bombay, Rajen Babu expressed great concern for her health and wished he could see her before she left the Indian shores. But his tour programme did not permit him any alterations at that stage as he was hur-

KAMALA NEHRU'S HEALTH

Specialist Examination Necessary Before Treatment

Dr. ATAL INTERVIEWED

Mrs. Kamala Nehru spent a comfortable day after her arrival in Bombay and was ordered complete rest during the whole of Monday.

The maximum temperature she attained was 99 in the morning which fell to normal during the course of the day.

Dr. Atal who is attending on her, stated that her condition had not in any way deteriorated since January last, when she was examined at the Bhowali Sanatorium.

ABSOLUTE REST NEEDED.

Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. S. K. Patil visited the residence of Mr. Jai A. D. Naorji, where Mrs. Kamala Nehru is staying, on Monday morning. They were informed that absolute rest for her was necessary and throughout the day none else was allowed to disturb her.

EXAMINATION BY SPECIALISTS

Dr. Atal opined that further medical examination by specialists on the continent was necessary before any course of treatment could be adopted. He was of opinion that Mrs. Kamala Nehru would have to stay away for at least 18 months.

JAWAHAR RELEASE STORY.

It is stated, Pandit Jawaharlal is keeping good health. Nothing is known about his release, despite press reports of alleged conditions for his release.

DERBY CALLOVER

LONDON, May 20.

The following is the Derby call-over:—

15/8 Bahram.

9/4 Bobsleigh, taken and offered.

100/2 Hairan.

100/6 Theft, offered.

22/2 Sea Bequest, taken and offered.

Duke John, Bagman, Foxdale and Blue-Pencil were scratched at 9 a.m. to-day.—Reuter's Special.

"Bobsleigh" Found Amiss

LONDON, May 20.

The second favourite of the Derby "Bobsleigh" was found to be amiss following a workout at Newmarket. The trainer interviewed by Reuter said that the setback was only trivial and it was hoped that "Bobsleigh" will be out in a few days.

Despite the trainer's reassurance any mishap however small is disturbing, with the Derby run to come off in a fortnight.—Reuter's Special.

U.S. Government Cotton Operations

SELLING SPOTS & BUYING FUTURES

Undertone Steady For Various Reasons

(From Our Own Correspondent).

NEW YORK, May 20. The U.S. Government's operations of selling spots and buying futures are the most potent factor in the cotton market but the undertone was steady also through the inflation talk in connection with the pending Bonus Bill, the extension of the maturity date of 12 cents Loans from July 31, 1935, to February 1, 1936, rumours that loaning will be continued in case of the new crop when planting is finished and fears that excessive May rainfall in parts of the belt may be favourable to weevil emergence.

INDIAN PEER FOR LORDS

London Speculations On Bill To Introduce To India

("Chronicle" Special.)

LONDON, May 20. It is reported that since Lord Sinha of Raipur arrived in London, with his wife, three weeks ago to attend King George's Silver Jubilee celebrations renewed efforts are being made in certain influential quarters to enable his Lordship to take his seat in the House of Lords before the India Bill comes up for discussion.

SPECULATIONS.

Speculation is at present rife as to the attitude which the Indian Peer will take on the Bill. Those who are trying to liberalise the present Bill believe that in Lord Sinha they will find a useful colleague to speak from "first hand knowledge of India, her people and their needs." Thus he will be able to make a convincing case against the reactionary nature of some of the clauses of the Bill.

NO FRIEND OF DIEHARDS.

Nevertheless the view is also taken by those who are acquainted with his Lordship's inclinations that in the new member the Government benches can equally look for an enthusiastic support to their proposals as coming from "an Indian who knows what his country needs and what political powers should be conferred upon her people."

One thing is, however, definite. The Salisbury group of diehard Tories will have very little in common with the new Peer. It is suggested that neither Lord Salisbury nor Lord Lloyd can ever forget that the present Government of India Act, with its preamble of a pledge to the people of India of responsible government by progressive stages as an integral part of British policy, owes much to the "machinations" of the first Baron of Raipur, the father of the present Lord Sinha.

INDIANS UNCONCERNED.

I believe before one of the Opposition Peers, probably the Earl of Kinnoull, the Junior Labour Whip, raises the question in the Upper House regarding Lord Sinha's position vis-a-vis House of Lords, there is a possibility of Lord Sinha having an interview with the Lord Chancellor.

SUPREMELY INDIFFERENT.

The Indian community in London is supremely indifferent as to whether Lord Sinha sits in the House of Lords or makes speech on the India Bill. It is treating the Parliamentary debates with the contempt they deserve.

IF CONGRESS SWEEPS BOARD?

Fate Of Federation Plan Will Depend On Provincial Councils

COOTACAMUND, May 20.

Responsible quarters believe that the provincial autonomy will be introduced in January, 1937, and the Federation comes into operation sometime in 1939 if the States accept the Instruments of Accession with the changes promised by Sir Samuel Hoare.

FEAR OF CONGRESS.

The constitution of the Federal Assembly in the Upper and Lower Houses will depend on the complexion of the provincial legislatures. Should the Congress capture the provincial legislatures, it is likely that the Federation

Mahatma To Lead

Public Prayer

See Page 7

Scheme will be postponed owing to the uncertain attitude of the Congress towards the Princes. All States may not act together. There may be a clash of interests among themselves.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

EUROPEAN PEACE AND HITLER

LONDON, May 20.

A big European Conference for the purpose of concluding an Arms Convention and of stabilising the peace of Europe may be proposed by Herr Hitler in his speech to-morrow, according to some political quarters. The speech is awaited with tense expectancy.

Those in touch with the events appear equally to be anxious as the British statesmen, that Herr Hitler may take the lead in a determined effort to establish a workable collective system for the security of Europe. Probably the Fuehrer will reaffirm the German view that the Franco-Russian pact has made this aim more difficult.

Doubtless he will energetically reply to foreign official criticisms of the German policy. It is expected that he will base his speech on the recent debates in the British Parliament and on Gen. Goering's report of his talk with M. Laval and the report which the German ambassador at Rome is understood to be bringing of his recent talks with Sgr. Mussolini. The interpretation of the Locarno agreement is likely to play a prominent part in the speech.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

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Wanted two graduates one strong in English, Sanskrit and History and other in English, Persian and History. Both for Std. VI & VII. B.T. or S.T.C. preferred. State age, experience and minimum pay. Apply to Box No. 1111 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately a B.A. strong in Sanskrit. Apply Secretary, C. B. School, Khad-Supa, via Navsari. (4228).

Wanted candidates. Lucrative service and income. New profession. Uncrowded field. Demand is great. Residence free. Prospectus on two anna stamps. Royal Institute, Sadar, Delhi. (4215).

Applications invited for Bombay, outside from capable Ladies, Gentlemen for selling novel schemes. Shakti's (Higher Life Office). Starting Rs. 30, 50, and 100 monthly. Apply with testimonials Gangaram Sharma, Khar, Bombay. (4230).

Wanted for the V. B. College, D. I. Khan 1st Class M.A.'s in English and Economics on Rs. 150-200 each and a first class M.A. in Persian on Rs. 100. Gentlemen with experience of teaching degree classes and taste for sports and the drama will be preferred. Apply before 30th May 1935, to the Principal. (4225).

Wanted Hindi, Marathi, English knowing teacher to teach poor Bhl boys at Jogeshwari Cave Krishnarshram. See personally, Swami Krishnanandji, Tigerwalla. (4228).

Wanted a Manager for Head Office pay Rs. 125. Cash Security Rs. 2,000. post permanent. Apply to: H. G. Kemley, General Manager, Indian Merchants Bank Ltd., Madras. (1108).

44. MEDICAL.

For Birth Control Medicine inquire at Akherally, Fort, Bombay, and Perry & Co., Grant Road, Bombay. (4221).

54. EDUCATIONAL.

Engineering Institute, New Delhi, trains Non-matrices, Matrices, I.Sc.'s in Civil and Electrical Engineering, covering City and Guilds (London) Examinations, all Grades. Best results. Arrangements commended by Government officials. Prospectus free. (4178).

Admissions for Ajmer Intermediate (recognised by Bombay University), Senior Cambridge December examination and for Punjab Matriculation begin from 1st May, 1935. Those wishing to join should apply at once. Best coaching for all subjects. Latin classes started. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, 371, Girgaum Back.

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Required a partner with about Rs. 40,000 to expand a running industry, capable of yielding 10 to 30 per cent profit. Apply for particulars to Box No. 4222, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

15 Monthly Twenty-two-Rupee Instalments Liquidate 300-Rupee Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarakabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street Thakurdwar. (4121).

73. AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

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Borivil Bhusaval Dahod
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Dhanu Road Goli Karjat
Kasara Lonavla Manmad
Matheran Neral Navsari
Nasik Sholapur Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Belgian Government Guaranteed Bonds. Safest investment, big prices. Authorised Agents, Kass & Co., Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay. Agents wanted. (9887).

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale—Secondhand Printing Machines, etc. For full particulars, and Tender Forms apply to, Superintendent, Jodhpur Government Press, Jodhpur. (1094).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Marriage Financial Aid. Given upto Rs. 100 by purchasing Marriage Gift Certificates of Rs. 1 each. Admission As. 4. Chief Agents & Organizers wanted. Lakshmi Bonds Corp. Ltd., 35, Nisbet Road, Lahore. (4148).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Public Notices

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at 29, Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 21st MAY, 1935, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

- (1) To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st December 1934.
 - (2) To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation and who are eligible for re-election.
 - (3) To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
 - (4) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring forward before the Meeting.
- The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 14th MAY to TUESDAY, the 21st MAY 1935, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
The Standard Mills Co. Ltd.,
Agents, MAFATLAL GAGALBHAI & SONS,
By their Constituted Attorney,
NAVINCHANDRA MAFATLAL
Bombay, 30th April 1935.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of Sub-Inspectors in the Bombay City Police Force. Full particulars as regards qualifications, course of training, etc. will be found in this Office Notice No. 5360/177-A, dated the 10th May, 1935, published at page 889 of the Bombay Government Gazette, Part I, of the 16th May, 1935.

Intending applicants should forward their applications so as to reach this Office on or before 1st June, 1935, giving all the particulars called for in the aforesaid notice.

No application, which does not give the required particulars will be considered.
J. W. ROWLAND,
Dy. Commissioner of Police, Divisions,
Head Police Office
Bombay, 16th Mar, 1935.

TENDER NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for (a) masonry works, and (b) approach roads pertaining to a bridge work across the river Ponnai at mile 761 of Madras-Bombay Road, before 3 p.m. on 15-6-35. Value of works approximating to Rs. 2,50,000 and 50,000 respectively. Full particulars and contract documents can be seen in the office of the District Board Engineer and obtained on a remittance of Rs. 20.

DISTRICT BOARD ENGINEER,
N. A. D. Bd. Engineer's Office,
Vellore, 13-5-35.

SARVAJANIK LAW COLLEGE, SURAT

The COLLEGE will OPEN on 15th June. Both First and Second LL.B. students will be admitted. Hostel accommodation available. Admissions will commence from 1st June. Prospectus and admission forms for College and Hostel will be sent on application.

C. M. GANDHI,
Principal

16-5-1935. 1110



Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF SUNDER VILLAS, AT LOUISA POINT ROAD, MATHERAN.
Under instructions from The Official Assignee of Bombay, above bungalows with outhouses denoted as Plot No. 66 and admeasuring 2 acres and 32 gunthas and furniture, will be sold on SATURDAY, 25th May, 1935, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on site.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
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AUCTION SALE.

The PARKSON ENGINEERING CO. LTD., 75, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Will hold an auction sale at the above address on 21st May, 1935 and have appointed Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, to sell up the entire stock of Exhibition Machinery lying in this showroom.

This Plant includes Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing Machinery, Sewing Machines, Boiler Pump, Power Hammer, etc., all equal to new.

NOTE:—One Bentley Saloon Car, 18 H.P. will also be offered for sale.

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Celebs	20th "	10th June
Shunko	23rd "	27th May
Celebs	8th June	22nd June
	23rd "	30th "

* Sailing for Karachi on 17th May and coming back again.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, May 20.
S.S. Kepwick Hall, Capt. E. J. Harris (Agents Killick Nixon & Co.) from Calcutta.

S.S. Mantua, Capt. J. M. Legg. (Agents M. M. & Co.) from London via Aden.

S.S. India, Capt. E. Stagnaro. (Agents Lloyd Triestino) from Genoa via Assab.

S.S. Fernmoor, Capt. F. Ambjornsen. (Agents Lionel Edward) from New Orleans via Durban.

S.S. City of Baroda, Capt. L. Nicols. (Agents Killick Nixon & Co.) from Karachi.

S.S. Warfield, Capt. F. Harrison. (Agents M. M. & Co.) from Karachi via Bhavnagar.

S.S. Talra, Capt. W. H. Creese. (Agents M. M. & Co.) from Durban via Portblanca.

S.S. Varna, Capt. J. Rowe. (M. M. & Co.) from Basrah via Karachi.

S.S. Clumber Hall, Capt. S. F. Spence. (Agents Madhavai & Co.) from Calcutta.

S.S. Ranchi, Capt. C. E. Short. (Agents M. M. & Co.) from Kobe via Colombo.

S.S. Badarpur, Capt. P. Sharmam. (Agents Burmah Shell Oil Co. Ltd.) from Rangoon.

S.S. Gazana, Capt. C. L. Hazdine. (Agents M. M. & Co.) from Moulmein via Colombo.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, May 20.
S.S. Hatimura, Capt. W. G. Mackay. (Agents M. M. & Co.) for Karachi.

S.S. Durenda, Capt. A. A. Parker. (Agents M. M. & Co.) for Karachi via Coast Ports.

S.S. Hadlots, Capt. E. Maniadi. (Agents Scindia Steam N. Co. Ltd.) for Rangoon via Tuticorin.

S.S. Rajput, Capt. G. P. Robb. (Agents Turner Morrison & Co.) for Calcutta.

LOADING

Bombay, May 20.
S.S. Jalavihar for Rangoon, Colombo, Tuticorin.

S.S. Elysia for Europe and American Ports via Karachi.

S.S. Ranefels for European Ports via Coast Ports.

S.S. Manju Maru for China, Japan Ports via Colombo.

S.S. Talra for African Ports, S.S. City of Evasville for Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and American Ports.

"INJUSTICE TO BURMA"

Why Continue Customs Union With India After Separation?

LONDON (By Air Mail). The following letter appears in the "Times":

Sir, Burma, joined to India for reasons of administrative convenience when the Government of India was an autocratic British Parliament, is to be separated from India when India receives her new Constitution.

It is important to ensure that the anomalies caused by this adventitious union are not continued when the union is dissolved. The tariff policy of India bears no relation to the economic needs of Burma. Burma has had to impose substantial Customs duties on imported manufactured goods in order to protect growing Indian industries.

With separation, this kind of dictation should cease, though it may be necessary to allow time for any trade links, artificially fostered between India and Burma, to assume proportions more accurately indicative of the real economic requirements of Burma. To separate Burma from India and to continue the Customs union between India and Burma would be an act of injustice to Burma. It would create a situation of discrimination in favour of India at the expense of all other parts of the Empire and would constitute a precedent diametrically opposed to our prevailing economic policy for the development of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

In the trade agreement between Burma and India now under consideration by the Governments concerned it is sincerely to be hoped that the normal position of not discrimination within the Empire will clearly be laid down and that the time afforded to make the necessary adjustments to attain this position will not exceed two years.

I am yours, &c.,
S. S. HAMMERSELY,
House of Commons, May 7.

A tentative draft of the Bill to regulate and license tobacco manufactures in Madras presidency is under the consideration of the Government of Madras. It is learnt that the system will be on the lines of bonded warehouse, as adopted in the case of the sale of opium.

NO NEED FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS

If We Become Better Buddhists There Won't Be Any Necessity For Disarmament Conferences, Says Mysore Judge

Buddha's 2559th anniversary was celebrated on Saturday evening at "Ananda Vihara" (B.Y.L. Nal Hospital Compound) under the presidency of the Justices Srinivasa Raghavachari B.A. E. L. of the Mysore High Court, by the Buddha Society, Bombay.

The learned speaker of the day thanked the organisers in choosing him as president and in the course of his address on the occasion said:—

My first duty to-day is to pay my humble tribute and homage to the noble founder of the Buddha Society and the author of this beautiful Vihara, the late Dr. A. L. Nair, but for whose munificence and zeal we could not have met to-day and celebrated this Jayanti. Staunch Buddhist as he was, he was something even greater. He was a philanthropist and humanitarian in the true sense, sincerely so and not for the sake of mere worldly applause, titles or honours. Though I had not the good fortune of knowing him personally, I had heard a great deal about his activities and good will not only in the cause of the Lord's Teachings but in the cause of suffering humanity. May he attain the coveted "Nirvana" and may his shining example be a beacon to guide us.

SIGNIFICANCE OF VESAK.

Vesak has been aptly described as the day of Victories, the day in comparable to the Buddhist world. On Vesak day the Buddha came into being in the physical world. It was on the same day, he attained enlightenment and became a Buddha winning the greatest Victory over evil. On Vesak day, it was that the Buddha finally entered Pari Nibbana. Is not Vesak, therefore, not only to us Buddhists but to the whole world, in that it denotes the advent of a great teacher whose teachings have been the means of securing the greatest good to the world. It may be argued not without some force why should we have any celebrations at all on Vesak day when, as is well known, Buddhism does not tolerate, nay condemns in no uncertain terms the moral efficacy of mere external rites and rituals (Shabbata Pamosa) as a mighty obstacle to inner progress.

HOW TO WORSHIP BUDDHA.

Strictly speaking therefore, the Vesak celebration is not essential for our inner progress, nor even the offering of flowers or incense to the image of Buddha. Buddha himself does not expect you to worship his image or celebrate his Jayanti in order to honour Him. He does not need your worship for as I have already said, He feels He is honoured best by one who practises His teaching best. To the Buddha Society as well to individual Buddhists this day represents the birth of a new year, another milestone in their life.

TASK BEFORE US.

The Buddha Society must lay its plans for the ensuing year. Our aim ought to be to revive the

ancient teachings of the Lord in the land of his birth, and wipe out the reproach that Buddhism has been compelled to seek refuge in foreign lands far from the land of its birth. It is incongruous and anomalous that the Dhamma should flourish anywhere but in the land of its cradle. It is not for me to seek out the causes for this unfortunate position. We must face the hard facts and try our best to restore the Dhamma to the proud position it held under Asoka.

SCIENTIFIC RELIGION.

Continuing the speaker said:—"It is a great satisfaction to me that Hinduism acknowledges the law of Karma, only it is more developed in Buddhism. Buddhism roughly speaking is Hinduism minus a personal individual God. A Buddhist does not seek refuge in the Buddha with the foolish hope that he could be saved by His personal salvation. The Buddha gives no such guarantee. Buddha does not forbid anything nor does He command you to do this or that. He merely shows you the way of deliverance, opens your eyes and says if you act in a specified manner so and so will be the result. He does not ask anyone to follow his teachings without thorough investigation. Buddhism seems to me to be the only scientific religion or teaching.

RELIGION OF PEACE.

Concluding the speaker said:—"Buddhism is a religion of peace and goodwill. Buddhism has spread through the greater portion of Asia not at the point of the sword, not through terror and compulsion but by persuasion and reasoning. It has done more for the peace of the world than anything else. If the Buddhist teachings are observed in their entirety there would be no need for disarmament conferences or League of Nations. There would be no need for devastating wars. If the Pancha Silas are observed in letter and spirit, there would be no need for law courts and the police and may be myself and the esteemed Secretary of this Society will lose our jobs though in a good cause.

BE BETTER BUDDHISTS.

"Realising as I do, my limitations, my principle is 'Save yourself first, before trying to help others.' I feel example is better than precept and until we first convert ourselves into real and true Buddhists, worthy of being called so, it is useless to convert others or persuade them to become good Buddhists. To-day as I already said is our annual stock-taking. Let us take stock of ourselves and let our motto and slogan for the coming year be—'Even as to-day is Thrice-sacred and Thrice-blessed—the repetition of the first letter of the name of the Lord, i.e. B. B. B. which merely means 'Be Better Buddhists' and we may hope to become, may be at least after countless years and births Buddhists ourselves."

CONGRESS OF LIBRARIANS

Kumar Deb Rai To Represent India At Madrid Session

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 14 (By Air Mail). Kumar Munindra Deb Rai Mahasai, a member of the Bengal Legislative Council and the Indian representative to the second International Congress of Librarians, which opens in Madrid on Monday next (May 20) has arrived in London for a week's stay.

During the course of a chat, Kumar Deb Rai told me that during his stay in England he proposes to interview librarians of all the leading libraries in the country. By now he had interviews with the Librarians of London, Oxford and Cambridge Libraries. He had conversations with them regarding library movement in India.

DIPLOMA IN LIBRARIANSHIP?

Kumar Deb Rai was invited to meet the Dean of the Faculties of Studies of Librarianship, the London University. The conversation centred round the possibilities of introducing a Diploma course in India for the study of Librarianship in Indian Universities.

As the representative of All-India Public Library, Indian Library and other Associations of India, Kumar Deb Rai will emphasise at the Madrid Congress that the culture and civilization of India are closely interlinked with new great manuscript libraries which are carefully preserved in public places like temples, monasteries, chatuspathis or Sanskrit colleges and in famous Universities of Nalanda, Vikramashila, Taxila and in places like Tanjore where

Reorganisation Of Postal Dept.

SIMLA, May 20

It is understood that the Postal Committee Report on the reorganisation of the Postal Department has been forwarded to the various postal unions all over India and also to the Post-Masters-General.

The views of the unions have been asked by he end of June after which the authorities would be prepared to hold personal discussion with representatives of the unions if the latter so wished. The Government's conclusion on the report is expected partly by September and the rest after fuller consideration.—A.P.

about forty thousand manuscripts are still in existence. It is his conviction that those ancient libraries in pre-printing days were suitable to the age in which they existed.

LIBRARY LEGISLATION.

The Kumar will trace at Madrid the history of the modern library movement which comparatively is new to India and is not even a quarter of a century old. "The need of the day," he said, "is a sufficient number of trained librarians. But I hope that after a few years in the next meeting of the Congress India will have benefited by the Library legislation in India which has been introduced in Madras and is soon to be introduced in Bengal."

The Kumar expressed the hope that the Indian Public Library Association would be highly honoured if one of the following International Congress sessions is in India for which purposes he will extend a cordial invitation to the fellow delegates at Madrid.

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Daring Hold-Up At Cuffe Parade

Attempt To Kidnap Young Lady After Robbery Foiled

BOMBAY, Monday.
Following close upon the heels of the daring hold-up on Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road on Friday last, comes the report of yet another hold-up at Cuffe Parade when a young Jewish couple escaped from a harrowing experience just by the skin of their teeth.
It appears that the young couple were walking along Cuffe Parade at about 8 p.m., when they were accosted by a burly Pathan who stood right across their path and demanded Rs. 5 at the point of a knife. He threatened that if they screamed for help he would cut their throats. In order to impress upon them the utter futility of their position this Frontier desperado pointed to three more of his companions who were lurking in the background.
NEFARIOUS BUSINESS
Realising that they were thus cornered, the Jewish gentleman agreed to pay the Pathan Rs. 3, which was all that he had on his person. The Pathan coolly pocketed this amount, and it is said, he tried to lay his foul hands on the lady with the intention of kidnapping her. His companions in crime in the meanwhile, had edged near to assist him in the nefarious business.
BID FOR LIBERTY
The young lady, as one can well imagine, was on the point of collapse, while her friend was too powerless to offer any resistance. Yet, he had the presence of mind to catch hold of the lady's hand, and make a bid for liberty before the Pathan or his friends could do further mischief.
Thus foiled in his attempt to kidnap the lady the Pathan realized that discretion was the better of valour, and did not follow his quarry.

KNOCKED DOWN 2 PEDESTRIANS ALLEGED THEFT OF BLANK CHEQUE

Driver Of Royal Mail Van Arrested After Accident

BOMBAY, Monday.
A motor accident resulting in serious injuries to one and slight injuries to another occurred opposite the Palton Road Junction on Sunday evening.
A Royal Mail van driven by Jan Mohamed Khan was proceeding along Palton Road at 7-30 p.m. when it is alleged the driver lost control of steering and the car knocked down two pedestrians. One of them received 11 injuries. The injured were removed to the G. T. Hospital.
The driver of the car has been arrested and further inquiries are in progress.

ADVENTUROUS BOYS STRANDED Lured By Prospects Of Getting Job They Get Lost In City

BOMBAY, Monday.
Lured by the prospect of getting job in a film company two adventurous boys from Gorakhpore boarded a train for Bombay on May 16.
The next day they arrived at Bombay, but unfortunately, one of them slipped away and the other being a stranger did not know any place for boarding or lodging. Later he surrendered at the Bhowada police station.
Pending communication with the boy's parents, Satyanarayan Bhanoo was ordered to be remanded to the Children's home at Umerkhadi for two days at the Dader court, on Monday.

PHIROZSHAH MEHTA ROAD OUTRAGE

BOMBAY, Monday.
Two more arrests have been made by the police in connection with the highway robbery on Thursday last on Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road.
The names of the accused are: Baboo Laxman and Sheikh Mahibub Sheikh Abbas. They were put up before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court on Monday and were ordered to be remanded to police custody for a period of 11 days.

ALLEGED RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING

BOMBAY, Monday.
Zar Mohammed Khan Namat Khan, driver of the Royal Mail Lorry charged with fast driving on Palton Road on Sunday, was put up before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate Esplanade Court on Monday.
In applying for remand in custody the police stated that the accused knocked down a pedestrian who was walking by the side of the footpath. The pedestrian sustained severe cuts and abrasions and is lying in the G. T. Hospital.
The suspect was later on ordered to be released on bail.

At a preliminary meeting of the leading citizens and active workers for co-operation called in Jalgaon in connection with the establishment of a land mortgage bank at Jalgaon, Mr. Nayak, the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay, who presided, announced that out of the ten land mortgage banks which the Government have decided to establish in the Presidency, one would be started at Jalgaon with a capital of Rs. 100,000.

Accused Said To Have Filled & Cashed It For Rs. 100 At Bank Of India

BOMBAY, Monday.
The Crime Branch of the City Police have arrested Laxmidas Khimji in connection with the theft of a cheque sent by Mr. V. H. Ved of Jalgaon to his son at Bombay.
It appears that Mr. Ved sent a blank cheque to his son Damodar Vissanji on April 7. The son, however, did not receive the cheque. On a complaint made to the Police it was discovered that the cheque had been filled in for Rs. 100 and cashed through the account of Mr. M. N. Kothari at the Bank of India on May 9.
The Police made inquiries and arrested the accused. He was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court on Monday, and was remanded in custody pending further inquiries.

CASH MISSING FROM BOX Domestic Servant Arrested

BOMBAY, Monday.
The cashier of a Nawab of Hyderabad has reported the City Police, that a trunk in which he had kept Rs. 2,000 was broken open and Rs. 1,300 stolen.
It appears that Mr. Mahomed Cacus Sk. Madar, cashier of a Nawab of Hyderabad residing at Marina Mansions, Chowpatty, was entrusted with Rs. 2,000 in Government currency notes of denomination of Rs. 100 each. He kept the money in a trunk.
The next day at 9 a.m. when the Nawab wanted some money, the cashier opened the trunk and found Rs. 1,300 had disappeared out of Rs. 2,000. The hinge of the trunk had been tampered with and was broken.
The Gamdevi Police who took up investigations arrested Narayan Murti, a domestic servant, on suspicion. Further inquiries are in progress.

Accused Alleged To Have Stabbed Another With Bread Knife

BOMBAY, Monday.
Din Mahomed Ismail, a Muslim, was arrested on Sunday on a charge of assault and was released on bail by the Presidency Magistrate, 6th court on Monday.
It is stated, the accused met Mahomed Issof Asgar, the complainant at 2-30 p.m. on Sunday and picked up a quarrel as they bore enmity with each other.
Ultimately, it is alleged the accused took a big bread-knife from a hotel nearby and stabbed the complainant on his left wrist.

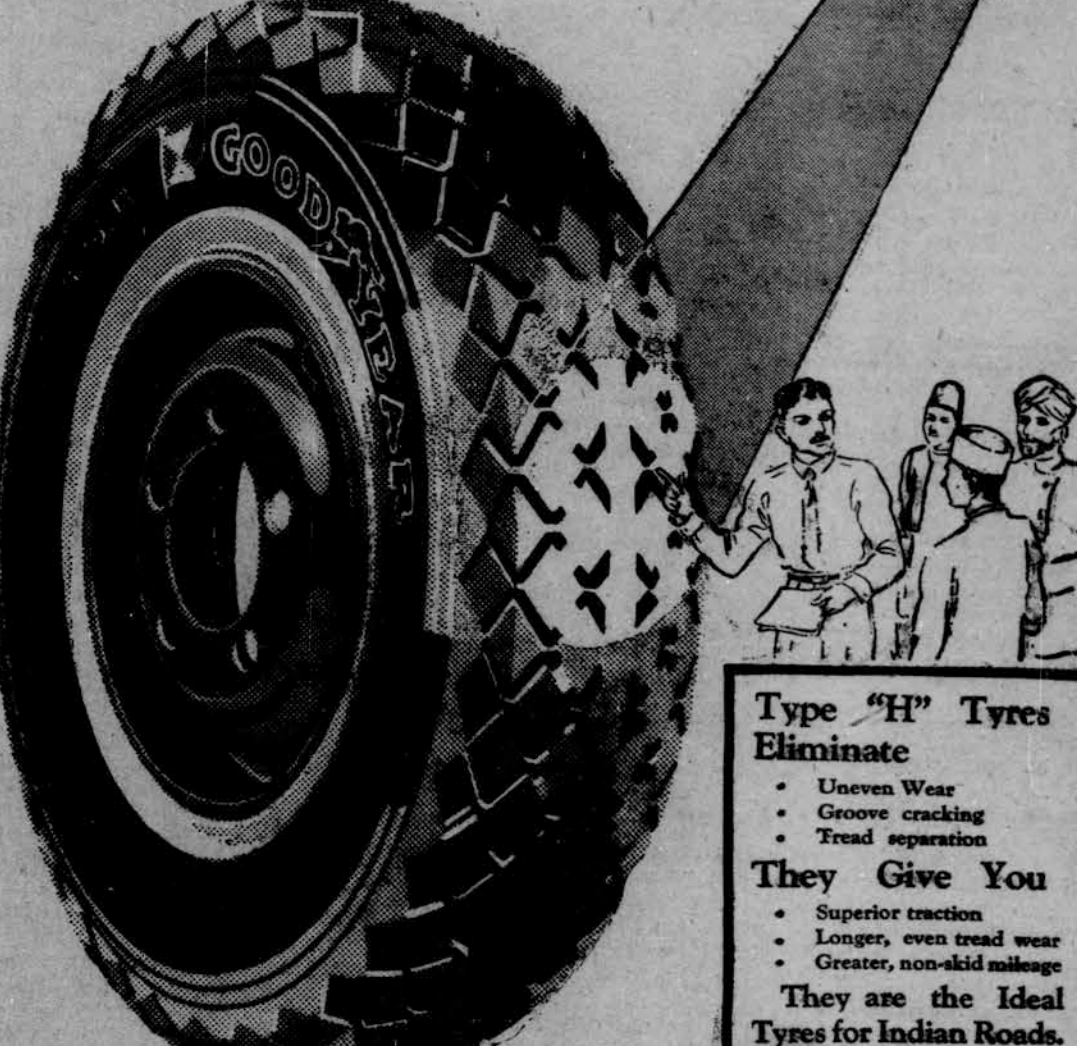
NEW PUISNE JUDGE FOR BOMBAY

His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of Mr. A. S. R. Macklin, I.C.S., as a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Bombay vice the Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. J. Murphy, I.C.S., who is retiring from the 13th June, 1935.

The Sangli State Assembly passed a resolution by Mr. G. K. Godbole recommending that the Silver Jubilee of H. H. the Rajasahib of Sangli be enthusiastically celebrated on June 2 throughout the State.

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GOOD YEAR

PALESTINE JOINS ASIATIC LABOUR CONGRESS

Mr. R. E. Bakhal, General Secretary, Asiatic Labour Congress, has received a communication from the Secretary of the General Federation of Jewish Labour in Palestine that it has decided to affiliate itself with the Asiatic Labour Congress the first session of which was held at Colombo in May 1934.
Thus Japan, India, Ceylon and Palestine are the four Asiatic countries which have so far joined the Asiatic Labour Congress.
The office-bearers of the Asiatic Labour Congress so far elected, are as follows:—
President: Mr. Bunzi Sumiki, (Japan); Vice-President: Mr. N. M. Joshi (India); General Secretaries: Mr. M. Yonakubo, (Japan); Mr. R. E. Bakhal, (India); to be in charge of Asiatic Labour Congress Office.

TWO DROWNING FATALITIES

BOMBAY, Monday.
A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded by the Coroner's jury on Monday on the bodies of a young Muslim woman and her child in the Hornby Velard Sea.

ALLEGED CHEATING

Alleged to have been concerned in cases of cheating by pledging buttons made of spurious metal as those of gold, Memoss Mahomed Abdullah was arrested by the Phydhony Police and was ordered by Mr. O. H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon to be released on a bail of Rs. 250 with one surety in like amount till May 27.

GAMBLING RAID

Following a police raid on an alleged gambling den at Pongri, Allalux Karimbux and four others were arrested on Sunday.
The five muslims were ordered by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to be remanded to police custody till May 23.

It is learnt that Mr. T. V. A. Easwaran, Deputy Commissioner Shimoga, will be appointed Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London in succession to Mr. C. Ranganaatha Rao Saheb will retire from service in September next.

Industries In Kolaba POSSIBILITIES OF REVIVAL AND EXPANSION

Among the districts of the Bombay Presidency Kolaba ranks next only to Ratnagiri in point of economic backwardness. In several respects the geographical conditions are similar to those of the neighbouring district of Ratnagiri, except that there is a large area with an alluvial soil, which makes agriculture a more promising venture than in Ratnagiri, writes V. L. M. in "Harijan." Then again the area under cultivation is nearly twice as large as in Ratnagiri, while the population to be supported is nearly half the size. The common features are, however, that the bulk of the land is not suitable for a two-cropping system, that rice is the principal crop, and that except fishing there is no other important local industry. Inasmuch as paddy occupies no less than 65 per cent of the area under crops the processing of rice used to be, till about twenty years ago, one of the chief industries in the district employing several persons in their homes and in the smaller trade centres. The advent of rice mills, especially at places like Panvel, Pen and Karjat, has deprived the rural population of their means of supplementing their earnings and, as an official publication puts it, it has become necessary for labourers to leave their villages and to seek employment either in Bombay or in big trade centres. The migration of the skilled labouring population has also led to the deterioration of the standard of cultivation with the consequence that the yield from agriculture has declined. At present the only part of the district where facilities for irrigation, are available is the Allbag Taluka, but if organized well-planned efforts are made it is possible to utilize for this purpose, in some of the other talukas, the waste waters of the hydro-electric works of the various power companies controlled by a portion of the district and which cannot meet the general need for the organization and development of local industries.

POSSIBILITIES.

Among such industries the front rank must be accorded to the hand-processing of rice. Next in importance may come the exploitation of the coconut tree, its fruit and its leaves for various purposes. Travancore is making a bid for supremacy in this industry, and the coastal districts of the Bombay Presidency may well examine the lines on which the coir industry is being developed in that part of India and in foreign countries as well. The extraction of oil by the country method from 'til' (sesamum) and from the cocoanut was a thriving local industry until some time ago, but seems to have languished lately. The forests of the district which occupy an area of 417 square miles provide excellent timber, and if proper steps are taken it may be possible to utilize those resources locally, as they used to be in the past, for the manufacture of boats and ships and for being worked up for house-building purposes. The proximity to Bombay is particularly valuable from this point of view. Till about the end of the 18th century the district used to grow some cotton and cloth was produced locally, while even until more recent times the weaving of silk was practised at Chaul. Both these industries have, however, now disappeared. The only other industry worthy of note was the manufacture of salt. Salt used to be made extensively by evaporation in large parts of the district, and its production furnished profitable employment in the fair season when the cultivators were not engaged in agriculture. At present salt pans are permitted only at Uran and Pen, and a valuable source of remunerative employment has been cut off. Even if the revenue policy of Government prevents an extension of the area in which salt can be manufactured, it is still possible for the local population in the vicinity of the numerous creeks that are a feature of the district to take the fullest possible advantage of the concessions, in respect of the manufacture of salt for local consumption, that have been secured under the terms of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. But this should be done after due notice.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Personnel Of Australian Visitors

(By J. C. Maitra)

Cricket

SELECTIONS CAUSE DISAPPOINTMENT.

It is now definitely stated that the Australian team will visit India next cold weather. A list of those who have accepted Frank Tarrant's invitation on behalf of the Maharaja of Patiala has been published. Complete omission of those who gave brilliant performances in England last year, such as W. M. Woodfull, Don Bradman, W. H. Ponsford, S. J. McCabe, A. G. Chipperfield, W. A. Brown, W. A. Oldfield, W. J. O'Reilly, C. V. Grimmett, L. O. B. Fleetwood-Smith and H. I. Ebeling has caused immense disappointment among cricket fans in this country. In view of Australia's official tour in South Africa, some omissions were, of course, expected. It was, however, hoped that at least Woodfull and Ponsford who are out of running for South Africa would be persuaded to make the trip.

WHY WOODFULL AND PONSFORD ARE OMITTED?

If rumour is to be believed it is said that Woodfull has been thus punished by the Australian Board of Control for his refusal to go to South Africa. Since the Australian Captain was himself anxious to pay a visit to this country, the absence of his name from the list cannot be otherwise explained. However, it is

regrettable that these two illustrious players whom Indians were keen on seeing in action and who were available for the tour, had to stand down for no solid reasons. It is not yet too late for the authorities at that end to mend matters. I hope they will reconsider their decision in a favourable light and make it possible for these two players to join the tourists.

Some Historic Figures.

The list of names that has been published comprises some historic figures of Australian cricket. C. G. Macartney was, in his prime one of the greatest batsmen of the world. But he is 49 now. I wonder if he would be able to stand the strain of the long and tedious journeys in India and do some justice to his old reputation. He does not play much cricket now, but it is said, "can still electrify the crowds with some of his trumper-like displays." H. Ironmonger is another veteran who is approaching 50 years of age. Although he has been an outstanding bowler in Australian cricket for several years, he carries a great handicap in his age. In batting and fielding he is decidedly poor, but he bowls an immaculate length with spin from leg. He has never been out of his country. Nonetheless, his bowling performances against visiting teams in Australia have been highly meritorious. It remains to be seen

if these two veterans will be able to justify their visit in old age.

WEIGHT OF AGE HEAVY.

In the absence of Woodfull, J. Ryder is expected to lead the Australian side. Here is another old stager of 46 years of age. His great batting days in Test Cricket are long past. But it is said that he still wields his willow with considerable effect "in good club cricket." In R. K. Oxenham and J. L. Ellis, these are two players who are 44. Oxenham is a great all-rounder and has prominently figured in Test Cricket in Australia. He is more valuable as a bowler than as a batsman. His bowling successes are due to his wonderful accuracy, combined with spin and deceptive flight. Ellis would be one of the wicket-keepers of the side.

GREGORY'S SURPRISING SELECTION.

Three of the players were born in 1895 and they are H. L. Hendry, J. M. Gregory and H. B. Love. While Hendry and Love cannot be said to have past their best days, the inclusion of Gregory is rather surprising, as the famous trumper had given up the game owing to an injury. Although Hendry has not been selected for the Sheffield Shield Cricket for the past few seasons, he is still considered the best all-rounder in New South Wales. Love has had the misfortune of playing second fiddle to Oldfield, the world's master-stumper. He

has therefore had no opportunity of showing his brilliance. He is a good bat too.

YOUTH TO BACK UP AGE.

Alan Kippax, born in 1897, is perhaps the most stylish batsman among the Australians and is also a useful bowler. In 1930 he stood second only to Bradman in the batting averages for the English tour. But he was not equally lucky during the last visit. The rest are all young and stand near the fringe of Test Cricket. Morrisby and Allsop have already proved their mettle as batsmen against the best of bowling, while Leather, Bryant and Alexander are said to be within a calling distance from fame.

MERRY INNINGS FOR AUSTRALIANS.

With a combination as above, however age-worn it might be, it may be safely predicted that the Australians will have everything almost in their own way from the beginning of the tour to the end. Whatever batting prowess Indians may possess, they are sadly deficient in the bowling stock and their fielding is woefully poor in comparison with that of the visitors. I do not deny that the Australian visit will help the Board of Control for Cricket in India to find out new talents and to test the form of the old ones for the purpose of selection of the players for the England tour next year. But I am yet to be convinced if the huge cost of the visit justifies the need for it.

Mystery Of Jerbai's Death Remains Unsolved

Magistrate Acquits Both The Accused As There Are No Materials For a Prima Facie Case

BOMBAY, Monday. The curtain was rung down to-day on the sensational case of alleged abortion, when Mr. J. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, passed orders discharging Dr. Burjor J. Kotwal and Pirojsha M. Mistry, the two accused in the case. The accused were charged with causing the death of Mrs. Jerbai P. Mistry by performing upon her an illegal operation with intent to cause miscarriage and with abetment.

NO RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

"There would be no definite and reliable evidence (in case the court chose to proceed further with the inquiry) to clear up the mystery of Jerbai's pregnancy and therefore no materials available to make out a prima facie case against the two accused," the Magistrate said in passing orders on the report submitted by the Police on the investigations made by them.

INQUEST PROCEEDINGS.

The Magistrate commenting on the proceedings in the Coroner's Court observed that "the Coroner knew that criminal proceedings were instituted before this Court against the accused in respect of an offence touching the death of Jerbai. The Coroner, however, continued with the inquest instead of adjourning it. In my humble opinion the Coroner would have been well advised if he had adjourned the inquest as criminal proceedings were already instituted."

After dealing with the provisions of the Coroner's Act, the Magistrate said "The Select Committee wisely introduced 'may' instead of 'shall' leaving it to the Coroner to exercise his discretion. But in my humble opinion the discretion has to be exercised judicially."

CORONER SHOULD HAVE ADJOURNED INQUEST

The Magistrate in the course of his order said:—

On 11th April 1935, the Inspector of Police, Lamington Road Police Station applied under Section 58 of Bombay Act IV 1902 for orders to investigate an offence under Section 312 of the Indian Penal Code, as it was a non-cognisable offence.

Permission was given. On 15th April, he made a report of the investigation and placed before me the various statements. Warrants were issued against Dr. Kotwal and P. Mistry. On 16th April they were released on bail. On 15th April within 54 hours after Police commenced investigation, Jerbai died at the Parsi General Hospital. Attempts were made to get a clear and coherent account from Jerbai but the net result was her first statement before the Police and her dying declaration made when she was in an exceedingly weak condition and from time to time collapsed from weakness and had to be revived.

Coroner's Inquest.

On 15th April the Coroner commenced the inquest with jury. On 25th April the Coroner's Jury gave a verdict to the effect that the cause of death was "septic peritonitis" caused by an attempt at abortion on unscientific principles made by a "Dai" whom the deceased had approached before being treated by Dr. Kotwal.

As some confusion of thought seems to prevail even among lawyers regarding the proceedings before a Coroner and the legal position when criminal proceedings are instituted before a Magistrate, in respect of an offence touching the death of the same person, I have stated the sequence of events and now I state the legal position.

On 15th April, therefore, the position was this. The Coroner commenced the inquest. On the same day Police applied for warrants against the accused and warrants were issued. In other words Criminal Proceedings were instituted against the two accused before a Magistrate and accused were produced before the Court and released on bail. On 15th April the Coroner examined two witnesses and adjourned the inquest to 16th instant. On 18th instant, the Coroner knew that criminal Proceedings were instituted before this Court against the accused in respect of an offence touching the death of Jerbai. The Coroner, however, continued with the inquest instead of adjourning it.

In my humble opinion the Coroner would have been well advised if he had adjourned the inquest as Criminal Proceedings were already instituted.

Should Adjourn Inquest

Section 21 A of the Coroner's Act is a new Section introduced in 1930 by Bombay Act XIII of 1930 in order to meet such cases.

If on an inquest touching a death, the Coroner is informed, before the jury have given their verdict, that criminal proceedings have been instituted against some person before a Magistrate in respect of an offence touching the death of the deceased, he may adjourn the inquest until after the conclusion of the criminal proceedings and may, if he thinks fit, discharge the jury.

After the conclusion of the criminal proceedings which shall be the duty of the Police to communicate to the Coroner, the Coroner may, subject as herein-

after provided, if he thinks fit, resume the adjourned inquest.

Provided that at such resumed inquest no inquisition shall be held against any person in respect of any offence with which he was charged or of which he could have been convicted in the proceedings referred to in sub-section (1), and no finding shall be recorded which is inconsistent with the determination of any matter by the result of those proceedings."

Binding On Coroner

The reason for enacting this Section is clear as shown by the proviso. The result of proceedings before the Magistrate or a higher Court would be a final determination of the issue in question one way or the other, and the finding by the Magistrate or Court will be binding on the Coroner. While the verdict of the Coroner's Jury at the inquest will not have the finality as it is not binding. In scores of cases, notwithstanding Coroner's verdicts persons are prosecuted and sometimes Court's findings are contrary to the Coroner's Jury's findings.

The original Section 21-A (1) as drafted was that the Coroner shall in absence of reasons to the contrary adjourn the inquest until after the conclusion of the Criminal proceedings. But the Select Committee wisely introduced "may" instead of "shall" leaving it to the Coroner to exercise his discretion. But in my humble opinion the discretion has to be exercised judicially.

Court Proceedings

That was the legal position and the Coroner's inquest was

over on 25th April and a verdict arrived at. That verdict by itself could not give finality to the proceedings before this Court as Criminal proceedings were already instituted against the accused on 15-4-35.

The Court would now have to consider having regard to various statements made before the Police and the dying declaration made by the deceased when she was collapsing from weakness and the opinion of doctors given before the Coroner whether the Police have evidence enough to make out a 'prima facie' case against these accused and if they have not, to discharge accused under Section 209 (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Police have applied to the effect that there appears to be insufficient material to proceed against accused. On 11th April the Police had moved the Court and on their application permission was given to investigate.

Cause Of Death

The medical opinion is that death was due to "Septic peritonitis" which is likely to be caused by an attempted abortion among other things. For an offence under Section 312 or 314 of the Indian Penal Code, one of the material ingredients is that the woman must be quick with child—in other words—enclinate. The medical opinion given by Major Mehta, Police Surgeon and Dr. Vajifdar, Assistant Chemical Analyster is that there were no signs of recent pregnancy.

The first statement of Jerbai taken on 11th April, however, contradicts this opinion because in her statement she says that she was advanced more than two months. But within 54 hours of making this statement Jerbai died and before death made a dying declaration. Even in this dying declaration she did not say that she was not pregnant but stated that Dr. Kotwal was not at fault.

The only person who could have positively stated whether she was pregnant or whether it was mere hallucination on her part was Jerbai. But she is dead.

No Other Evidence.

The Police when they applied for warrant against the two accused on 15th April had the first statement of Jerbai and that of Perinbal and the Police Surgeon's certificate that death was due to "Septic peritonitis". The opinion of the two doctors was pronounced before the Coroner. Jerbai being dead, the Police would have no other evidence to prove that she was really pregnant.

It is true that Perinbal in her statement states that Jerbai was pregnant but the information she received was from Mistry and not from Jerbai herself and further before the Coroner she said that Jerbai stated to Dr. Kotwal that she had missed one period. This contradicts what she stated before the Police in her statement that Jerbai told her that she was advanced three months. Shirinbal sister of Jerbai has not

(Continued in col. 3.)



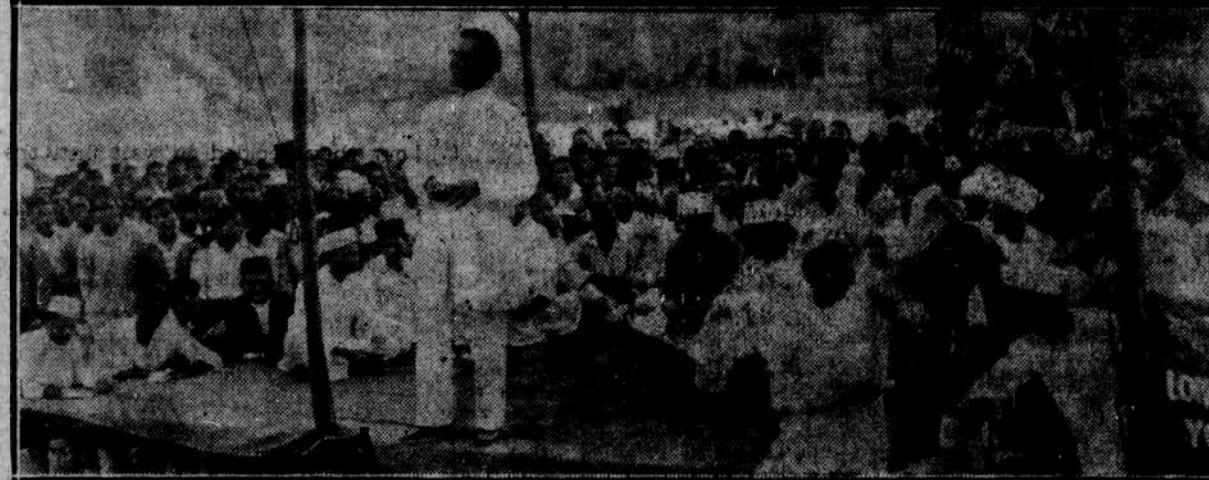
K. G. LIMAYE

JUBILEE MEDAL FOR POONA EDITOR

POONA, May, 20.

Mr. K. G. Limaye, Member of the Servants of India Society and Editor of the "Dnyan Prakash" was one of the recipients of the King's Silver Jubilee medals that were distributed by Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., Commissioner Central Division, at the Jubilee Durbar held here yesterday.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, President of the Society was another recipient. Two ex-presidents of the city Municipality were also honoured.—United Press.



Mr. K. F. Nariman, who presided over the Detenu Day meeting at Chowpatty, addressing the gathering on Sunday evening.



Miss Safia Somji (centre) collecting money for Bengal Detenus from the audience.

BABY KILLED BY RADIO PLUG

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

The electrocution of a baby at Wellington, Surrey, through his touching a wireless plug was described at the inquest here by an electrical company inspector as "a chance in a million."

Mrs. Stripp said that she left her 19-months-old son playing in the dining room and went into the garden for a few minutes.

When she returned the baby was crouching near the electric fire, unconscious.

Mr. A. E. Hammersley, the inspector employed by the County of London Electricity Supply Company, said he found a fault in the switch.

He thought that the child had tried to plug in the wireless and having connected one of the points had touched the other, thus establishing a contact through his body to a gas pipe earth.

A verdict of accidental death was returned.—Reuter.

(Continued from Col. 7)

stated that she was aware of her state of pregnancy.

No "Prima Facie" Case.

I have discussed these details in order to show that there would be no definite and reliable evidence (in case the Court chose to proceed further with the inquiry) to clear up the mystery of Jerbai's pregnancy and, therefore, no materials available to make out a "prima facie" case against the two accused. I agree with the Police that public time would be wasted by proceeding further with the inquiry. I, therefore, order both accused to be discharged.

HUSBAND OF JERBAI ACCUSES MISTRY OF ADULTERY

Returns From Africa To Institute Proceedings

A complaint charging Pirojsha M. Mistry with adultery was presented at the Girgaum Police

DAVIS CUP TENNIS

Czechoslovakia Beats Yugoslavia

PRAGUE, May 19.

In the first round of the Davis Cup, Czechoslovakia beat Yugoslavia by 4 matches to 1 and will meet Japan in the second round.—Reuter.

Court by Mr. Pheroshah N. Anklesaria, husband of Jerbai Anklesaria, who died of "septic peritonitis" at the Parsi General Hospital.

Mr. Jal Cooper, Advocate who presented the complaint stated that Mr. Anklesaria returned to Bombay from Africa on Saturday last. This was an offshoot of the "abortion case."

Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, after perusing the complaint order the issue of summons against Pirojsha M. Mistry.

Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, run-down and worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life. No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has brought happiness and health to premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness and health to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. The beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. The beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time. Run-down, and worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "I have used this formula to enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is fol-



Dr. J. A. Ellis

lowed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older age. And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Guinini, recently wrote:

"I tried-out, frail and Shrunken bodies, sorely need the established system building of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigorous you can feel with this doctor's prescription.

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only 10/- and lasts eight days. The guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately. You will know what it is to feel 10 to 15 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute, but write Muller-Maclean, Bombay.



If Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, then the Manufacturers of

HALL'S DISTEMPER

SHOULD BE VERY PROUD, THOUGH THE FIRST WASHABLE OIL-BOUND DISTEMPER TO BE MANUFACTURED IT STILL

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Sole Agents:—
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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day
Hindu: Valsakh Vad 3, 1991.
Muslim: Safar 16, 1353.
Persi: Adar 16, 1304.
Sunrise: 6h 2m.
Sunset: 7h 3m.
High Tide: 1.12; 14.18.
Low Tide: 7.16; 20.18.
Annual gala at Breach Candy Swimming Bath in aid of the Silver Jubilee Fund, 6-45 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, May 22.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
THURSDAY, May 23.
Annual gala at Breach Candy Swimming Bath in aid of the Silver Jubilee Fund, 6-45 p.m.
SATURDAY, May 25.
S.S. "Maloja" with English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Grand Pagan Gymkhana in aid of Silver Jubilee Fund, Breach Candy Swimming Bath, 5 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL: "After Office Hours." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY: "Ghar Jamal" Time as usual.
CAPITOL: "The Mighty Barnum." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SWASTIK: "Dard-o-Ulat." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE: "Wings in the Dark." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "The Broken Melody." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END: "After The Earthquake." Time as usual.
GLOBE: "Night Bird." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA: "Chandrasena." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Usha." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Do-Ghadi-Ki-Moj." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE: "The Scarlet Empress." Time as usual.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Manju Maru" left Colombo on May 17 and is due to arrive in Bombay on May 21.

YOUNG MUSLIMS UNION

The Young Muslims' Union will hold a debate on Thursday May 23rd when Mr. B. A. Bichoo will propose "The imitation of the Western Civilization is an obstacle in the path of the progress of India." Mr. K. R. Nathani will oppose the motion and Mr. Mohamed Abdulla will be in the chair.

BOMBAY HACK VICTORIA MEN'S UNION.

A general meeting of the above Union will be held on Sunday, May 26th 1935, at 9 a.m. in the Julius Stove Stable, Bellasis Road, to protest against the activities of the Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals and sundry other grievances pertaining to the Victoria men.

PATHE 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SENSATIONAL... DRAMATIC!
EXCITING... ROMANTIC!
A GRAND NEW SCREEN TEAM



THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE BIGGEST SHOW ON EARTH!
UNITED ARTISTS' Colossal Production

THE MIGHTY BARNUM
WITH WALLACE BEERY and his BEARDED LADY—JUMBO—THE CARDIFF GIANT—JENNY LIND—GEN. & Mrs. TOM THUMB, etc.

Also Complete Record of **THE CUP FINAL**

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Time Signal.
Selection of Indian Music. (Gulerati Records).
1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates.
European Lunch Hour Selections. (H.M.V.).
Variety Stars.
2-0 p.m. A relay from the Rotary Club.
2-30 p.m. Close Down.
3-0 p.m. Ladies' Talk By Beth.
3-30 p.m. European Programme.
Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema.
(By kind permission of the Management).
6-30 p.m. Dance Music.
Billy Cotton and His Band.
The London Piano-Accordeon Band.
(Twin Records).

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra. Leader Harold F. Pettis. Conductor, Ernest W. Goss. Mary Hamlin (Soprano), Relayed from the Pavilion, Torquay.
8-35 p.m. Sports Talk: "Bowling in Florida." Mr. R. Stoddard.
8-50 p.m. Light Classical Concert, The Macnaughten String Quartet: Anne Macnaughton (Violin), Elise Resprez (Violin), Beryl Scawen Blunt (Viola), and Olive Richards (Violoncello) Marie Rodker (Contralto).
9-30 p.m. The News.
9-45 p.m. The Children's Hour.
Visits the London Zoo. A short tour of inspection during which the Zoo Man and Mac will introduce some of the birds and animals.
10-30 p.m. Close down.

JAIN SOCIETY WEDDING.

On Sunday last the wedding of Mr. J. C. Nahata with Miss Sadguna, the daughter of Sheth Lalbhai K. Zaveri was celebrated in the presence of a distinguished gathering at Zaverbag, Kalbadevi Road.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Sorabji Nowroji Kanga, will give in Gujarati some explanation about the Zoroastrian Religion in accordance with the philosophy of Fravashi.

GATHERING AT THE CAMA BAG

Sixty-seventh anniversary of the Cama Bag Fire Temple will be celebrated to-day (Tuesday) at the Cama Bag. At 5 p.m. a Jashan ceremony will be performed and at 6 p.m. under the presidency of Sir Shapurji B. Billimoria the Sheriff of Bombay a gathering will be held when Ervad R. D. Dastur and Ervad F. A. Bode will speak. At 7-30 p.m. there will be a dinner.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHA-

YAK MANDALI.—The Hon. secretary of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali acknowledges with grateful thanks, the receipt of the following donations recently received by the Society:—
Mr. Jagannath Sagoon Rege Arwadekar (Bombay) Rs. 500, Mr. Vinayak Vithal Kamat (Bombay) Rs. 100, Mr. Satyendranath Narayanrao Kalyanpurkar (Belgaum) Rs. 100, Mr. Vinayak Mangesh Sukthankar (Belgaum) Rs. 100, Mr. Anant Balkrishna Shirgaonkar (Bombay) Rs. 60, Mr. Dinkar Baburao Paranjpe (Poona) Rs. 51, total Rs. 911.

THE REGAL

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.



RAILWAY TIMINGS

G. I. P. Railway
MAILS AND EXPRESS TRAINS.
Timings at Victoria Terminus.

Trains	Arrivals	H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	
Calcutta Mail via Chhokri	8 15	
Madras Express	10 15	
Deccan Queen	10 25	
Punjab Mail	10 45	
Poona Mail	11 45	
Nagpur Express	13 55	
Poona Fast Passenger	15 25	
Poona Express	19 25	
Allahabad Express	20 10	
Departures	H.M.	
Allahabad Express	7 00	
Poona Express	8 15	
Poona Fast Passenger	11 50	
Madras Express	13 35	
Poona Mail	15 30	
Deccan Queen	17 15	
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 50	
Punjab Mail	18 50	
Calcutta Mail via Chhokri	19 30	
Madras Mail	22 00	
Nagpur Express	23 10	
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00	

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains in force from 1-4-1935.	ARRIVALS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.	H.M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5 33	
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	6 00	
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	7 00	
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 40	
No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8 30	
do. on Saturdays	8 35	
No. 12 Up Passenger	14 20	
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	20 05	
No. 6 Up Passenger	20 55	
DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY CENTRAL.	H.M.	
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8 45	
No. 9 Down Passenger	8 55	
No. 11 Down Passenger	13 25	
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20 25	
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21 30	
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 45	
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22 00	
No. 7 Down Passenger	22 15	
ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.	H.M.	
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only)		

Bombay Suburban District School Board Elections.

The Bombay Suburban District School Board elections have concluded. There are twelve elected members on the Board of whom four represent general interests: 1. Mr. J. G. Simms, Representative of Municipalities. (Kurla). 2. Mr. M. A. Joshi, Representative of Municipalities. (Ghatkoper). 3. Mr. J. S. Kapadia, Representative of Notified Area Committee. (Borivli). 4. Mr. D.



Mrs. Rukhminibai Kadam, a prominent nationalist worker of the Maratha community from Nasik and a well-known writer, will edit "Bhagini," a new magazine in Bombay to be entirely devoted to the cause of women.

T. Kardak, Representative of Depressed Classes. 5. Mr. Daji Bhaui Patil, Representative of Backward Classes. 6. Mr. Ismail K. Piradina, Representative of Minorities (Mahomedans). 7. Prof. N. K. Bhagwat, Person experienced in Education. 8. Miss B. S. Nalk, Women.

In the case of general seats there were eight candidates for four seats and the following were declared elected:—
1. Mr. Shantaram N. Patil. 2. Mr. C. D. Barwala, M.A., L.L.B. 3. Mr. S. S. Nalk, B.A., B.Sc. (Edin.). L.C.E. 4. Mr. V. N. Purao.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo and Australia per S.S. "Narkunda" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 23rd instant.
Mails for Straits Settlements and China via Negapatnam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Thursday the 23rd instant.
Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Penang, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Mirzapore" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1-30 p.m. on Thursday the 23rd instant.



SILVER CROSS FOR GALLANTRY

The Governor of (C. P.) has presented a Silver Cross of gallantry on behalf of H. E. The Viceroy to Rao Bahadur Singh, of S. Khural, Saugor district, for saving two small children from being trampled down by a runaway horse at the risk of his own life.
The Cross was presented on the occasion of the Scouts Woodwedge Camp at Pachmarhi on May 9. The two children rescued were aged five and three. The horse suddenly ran astray from the stable and was about to overtake the two children, when Rao Bahadur Singh jumped down nine feet below and caught hold of the animal before it could run over the children.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne accompanied by Mr. C. H. Bristow Private Secretary, Major C. G. Toogood Military Secretary and Mr. J. G. Maxwell-Gumbleton and Captain M. V. Milbank Aides-de-Camp left Bombay for Simla on Monday.
The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kanbhi, Minister for Education, will leave Bombay for Dhulia on 21st May, returning to Bombay on the 26th.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the Mails from London of 9th instant arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.
In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 23rd instant.
The "Narkunda" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at midnight the same day.
The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Strathnaver" with the mails from Bombay of the 11th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 p.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 11 p.m. the same day.

Lahore Observes Detenu Day

LAHORE, May 20.
In connection with the observance of "Internees' Day," a meeting was held last night, which was addressed by prominent Congressmen.
A resolution was adopted, protesting against the indefinite detention without trial of 3,000 Bengalis, and demanding their prosecution or release. The resolution also protested against the ban imposed on the observance of the detenu day in Bengal.
An appeal was made for financial assistance to the families of the internees, and house to house collections were made.—A. P.

SENSATIONAL RESOLVE OF 40 LADIES

Fasts Will Be Undertaken In Secluded Places, Says Amrit Kaur

BOMBAY, May 18.
In connection with the "United Press" news recently published in the press regarding the sensational resolve of 40 Sikh ladies of the Punjab to fast unto death till "Sikhism is purged of false leadership", Srimati Amrit Kaur, has issued a statement in the course of which she says:

"Is there any living soul who can forget the greatest sacrifices which the brave Sikhs made only a few years before, in order that Sikhism may live and flourish? Thousands suffered indescribable tortures not for worldly gains but for purity of temples which had become hotbeds of intrigue and vice. Could any body believe that Sikhs who were on the pinnacle of glory ten years before would be so thoroughly disoriented, disrupted and become laughing stock of the whole world."

The Government as well as the greatest national political organization in the country ignore them because they know Sikhs are unable to enforce their demands.

40 LADIES TO FAST.

With regard to the proposed fast of the 40 ladies, Srimati Amrit Kaur says:—
"The resolve of the Sikh ladies is not a new thing. These sacrifices are traditional and let none worry over it. I realise my responsibility as head of this brave band of ladies and pinning support in our Great Gurus for whose cause they have agreed to suffer they hope victory is ahead. Let no body deter them from suffering."

FASTS IN SECLUDED PLACES.
Concluding her statement she says:—
"They will die inch by inch and never retrace their steps once the fast is begun. These fasts shall take place at secluded parts in the Punjab known only to few selected people, away from all limelight and only the dead bodies will be given one by one to the community. Who will fast first is still to be decided, but I do hope that the noble ladies will very kindly give me that honour as their humble leader. Our fasts' begin next month."—United Press.



Mrs. S. Bai, M.B.S., who has gone to Edinburgh for higher training in Medicine. She is a Saraswat lady.

Lorry Dashes Into Vegetable Shop

DRIVER PINNED UNDER WRECKAGE

Terrific Impact Twists Engine Into Scrap Iron

Rolling down the steep descent of the Altamont Road towards the Gionwalla Tank Road Junction on the Cumbala Hill a 5-ton motor lorry loaded with bricks crashed into a vegetable shop opposite Kemps Corner on Monday evening.

DRIVER PINNED

The driver of the lorry was pinned between his seat and the steering wheel and sustained severe injuries on the chest and head. He was extricated with great difficulty from the wreckage and was rushed to J. J. Hospital in an unconscious condition.

ENGINE TWISTED
The engine of the lorry was twisted into scrap iron and had got imbedded in the wall. It appears that motor lorry No.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Bombay University Library

It is a matter for deep regret that the authorities of the Bombay University do not afford generous facilities to those who wish to make use of the University Library. Any person who wants to become a member and is not a graduate of the Bombay University is required to have his name recommended by a Fellow of the University. Considering that the members are not allowed to take books from the Library to their homes, it seems entirely unnecessary to insist on the application being recommended by a Fellow of the University or for the matter of that, anybody. In view of the fact that many persons are unwilling to recommend anyone whom they do not know personally, the rule causes grave hardship to those who have not been living in Bombay for a considerable length of time and have not had the good fortune to become acquainted with some Fellow. In this connexion, it may be pointed out that in Madras anyone can go and read in the University Library without first having to go through vexatious formalities.

Wanted More Facilities

Nor can one understand what useful purpose is served by sterilising books in the shelves of the Library. Except in the case of new publications, no inconvenience is likely to be caused by permitting members to take books to their homes against deposit of a certain amount as security. This is the practice followed in the Madras University Library, as also in many other public Libraries.
At present, the Library is closed on Sundays and other public holidays. This is much to be regretted, as it is on these days that members can make the maximum use of the Library. It must, again, be pointed out, even at the risk of making reference to the same institution over and over again, that the Madras University Library knows nothing about Sundays and other public holidays.
The inconvenience caused to the staff by keeping the Library open on Sundays may be obviated by keeping it closed on one of the week days.
It is to be earnestly hoped that the authorities will lose no time in remedying these drawbacks, and making the Bombay University Library second to none in the matter of the facilities it gives to its readers.

POLICE ARREST

VICTORIOUS BOXER

Await At Ringside Until K. O. Is Delivered

Police officers appeared at the ring-side just before the start of a boxing contest at High Wycombe in mail week. They were in search of Jim Hulton, who was about to fight a Windsor man, but they decided to wait until the bout was over.

They did not have to wait long, for Hulton knocked out his opponent during the first round.

The police then immediately arrested him on a charge of desertion from his regiment at Colchester.

When Hulton appeared before the Wycombe magistrates he admitted the charge, but said that it was worth it for the sake of the fight.

CHILDREN RUN

A CHURCH

At Dorchester is a church organised and run by children between three and ten years of age. They have their own officers—including a churchwarden—and their own choir. They all take turns in reading the lesson. A little girl plays the organ.

Each Sunday a small band of young church workers put the tiny chairs and hassocks into position before the morning service.

Addresses are given by friends of the church, and there is an atmosphere of complete reverence during the services.

Birthdays are kept in the children's church. Each member of the congregation on his or her birthday is presented with a birthday cake.

After the service the cake is divided each child having its share.

COMMISSIONERS MOVE

TO SOLVE DEAD-LOCK

LAHORE, May 20.
The Deputy Commissioner directed to-day the President of the Lahore Municipality to call immediately a meeting of the General Committee for holding elections to sub-committees according to his own procedure, that is, by ballot.
The matter in dispute about the alleged illegalities committed by the president will be enquired later on. United Press.

Govt. Plans To End Lahore

Municipal Deadlock

LAHORE, May 20.
It is reported that to end the stalemate in the affairs of the Lahore Municipality, the Government are considering the holding of election to sub-committees directly under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, presi-

dent Malik Mohammadin being not allowed to interfere with it.

Any way, the election will be held by ballot and if after that the president is found undone he will be asked to resign forthwith. —United Press.

RAMKRISHNA

CENTENARY

CELEBRATIONS

CALCUTTA, May 20.
Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, has accepted the Vice-Presidency of the Ramkrishna Centenary Celebration Committee. —United Press.

PATHE

Announces with pleasure and Pride VICTOR HUGO'S Immortal Classic

Les Miserables

Les Miserables

With France's Greatest Actor HARRY BAUR READ

THE LONDON PRESS REPORTS

"Superb narrative qualities handled with exceptional production values, crystallised by skilled and sympathetic direction, and assisted by brilliant portrayals and magnificent technical qualities." —"To-day's Cinema."

"The film is dominated by the tremendous figure and fine intelligence of Mr. Harry Baur. Should be seen." —"Time and Tide."

"The combination of camera work, music, and acting makes the scenes in which Valjean robs a boy of his penny one of the most memorable in movies." —"Manchester Guardian Weekly."

"In many ways 'LES MISERABLES' is a distinguished production. I found the story gripping and the reality of it impressive." —"Star."

"It is a magnificent film, beautifully produced and acted. It is my film of the year." —"Era."

For Artistic Settings Wonderful Photography And Great Acting You have never seen equal of this film.

With super-imposed Titles in English.

Although you may not know a word of French The acting in this Film is so great that you'll not have the slightest difficulty in following the story.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parel Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1935

FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA

Recent reports of newspaper correspondents from Simla indicate considerable flutter in the official dovecots regarding the concrete results of the Ottawa system of Imperial preference on the foreign trade of India. Government having practically pledged themselves, at the Delhi Sessions of the Assembly, to afford ample facilities to discuss the working of the Trade Agreement on the basis of Imperial preference and the term of that agreement rapidly approaching its conclusion, it is not in the least surprising that official statisticians are busy compiling figures and preparing a review of the working of this agreement. The last report by Dr. Meek was by no means encouraging—quite the reverse—for the ardent advocate of this system of trade helotry for the Dependencies and Colonies of Great Britain. With Dr. Mathai, in the same chair to-day and Sir James Grigg, the proclaimed 'laissez faire' Finance Member, it would be surprising if they are able to tinker with statistics, or explain away the trend of the trade, so as to prevent a unanimous and wholesale condemnation of this system of injurious preference. We know, indeed, from bitter experience in the past, that, like the elephant, with its two sets of teeth—one for show, and the other for use—the British official in India is surprisingly versatile, and has an amazing ability to make his doctrinaire position square with the requirements of economic exploitation of this country. We have, indeed, yet to learn that Sir James Grigg's 'laissez faire' in finance would prove utterly incompatible with the philosophy of Imperial preference, as applied to the trade relations between Britain and India. He has already proclaimed dissatisfaction with the present schedule of purely revenue duties and without seeming to be inconsistent, he may quite conceivably utilise it in such a way that the benefit to Indian industry that might possibly result from the condemnation and discarding of such an open system of direct advantage—Imperial preference—may be neutralised and what the Britisher trading with India might lose with one hand would be more than made up to him by such indirect compensation in the other hand.

How Britain is Helped

But these are yet matters of conjectural apprehension. Let us, however, consider the facts of the situation, as revealed by the trade returns for the year ending March, 1935. More than two years of actual experience in Imperial preference is implicit in this set of figures, so that, it may be presumed, Mr. H. P. Mody and other stalwarts of that camp would not accuse us of arguing on insufficient data. The figures are (in crores):

	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Merchandise Exports	135.49	149.73	154.79
Imports	132.58	115.36	132.25
Net balance of Merchandise Trade for India	2.91	34.37	22.54
Net Export of Precious metals and Currency Notes	64.93	57.23	55.07
Council Bills, Sterling Purchases, &c.	48.63	60.44	49.78

These figures, it must be noticed, are for the fiscal year, and not for the calendar year, as published in the "Times of India" the other day. Our figures bring up the data to the latest possible moment. The first thing to notice in these statistics is, that, in the year ended March 31 last, while the value of foreign imports into India increased, as compared to the previous year, by 17 crores, or 15 per cent, the exports of Indian merchandise increased by less than 5 crores, or 3 per cent. While the imports are about 1½ the pre-depression level, exports are at 40 per cent, if even so much. This was the real purpose of Imperial preference to encourage British imports into India. If Indian exports improve

if they do not,—or do not in anything like the proportion in which the British imports into India benefit,—that is, these figures suggest no very great concern of the Indian Government, acting in patriotic submission to the Imperial British Government. That this is no mere imagination, let us once again quote the testimony of official figures (in crores):

	1933-34	1934-35
Imports from—		
U.K.	47.59	53.75
Rest of Br. Emp.	10.12	10.59
Other Foreign Countries	57.65	66.90
Exports to—		
U.K.	47.21	47.53
Rest of Br. Emp.	20.93	20.85
Other Foreign Countries	78.16	82.87

While our imports from British Isles have increased by 13 per cent, our exports to that region remain practically stationary. The very meagre improvement in the total Indian exports,—with which India has to pay for the political drain concealed in the shape of the various items of the so-called "Home Charges"—is almost entirely in regard to the foreign countries. Thus, whereas Britain takes the whole of the real benefit of the system of Imperial preference, she does not even provide an adequate "quid pro quo" to make such agreement juridically valid, politically tolerable, and economically beneficial to India.

Trade With Foreign Countries

Of the foreign countries, again, a few, like Japan or the U.S.A., have been able to maintain or improve their trade with India, thanks, however to such devices as artificially depreciated exchange, which afforded a concealed subsidy to the products of those countries in the Indian market. The rest of our important foreign customers have had to decline trading with us, not only because the Indian market is no longer equally open to them, but also because we make our own purchases increasingly from Britain and her Dominions, under this forced and suicidal system of Imperial preference. Take the evidence of the following figures (in crores). Except Japan every country buys less from us than before.

	1933-34	1934-35
Imports from—		
Japan	16.35	20.80
Germany	8.89	10.12
U.S.A.	7.18	8.39
U.S.S.R.	1.64	1.55
Holland	1.82	1.29
Belgium	2.66	2.16
France	1.51	1.53
Italy	1.51	1.53
Java	2.39	1.91
China	2.22	2.06
Exports to—		
Japan	12.61	24.14
Germany	9.84	6.99
U.S.A.	14.07	12.87
U.S.S.R.	8	8
Holland	4.21	2.53
Belgium	4.48	4.23
France	7.37	5.26
Italy	5.75	5.73
Java	48	50
China	4.45	2.61

The apologists of the policy of systematic and scientific exploitation of this country for the benefit of British Capital and Labour, British Credit and ascendancy overseas, like our local Anglo-Indian contemporary, might seek to explain away the rapidly declining foreign trade of India, with countries other than those of the British Empire, on the ground of the domestic difficulties and restrictive policies of the countries concerned; that Italy is following a policy of restricted imports, and Germany of restricted credit. But that will not deceive any one who is able to see without the blinkers such apologists for imperialism seek to put upon us. Imperial preference in practice is proved to be a white elephant for India. It stifles her industry,—so that British industry might thrive in Indian market,—it being understood that other markets for that industry are rapidly shrinking. It ruins progressively India's financial position and general credit, for every

OUR LONG-SUFFERING AGRICULTURISTS

An Example From Bijapur

(BY H. S. K.)

The Bijapur district is well-known for its backwardness. The peasants pass their lives in complete ignorance of their rights and duties and also in constant fear of the official world. One has to visit the villages to become closely acquainted with this suicidal ignorance and unreasonable fear of the poor agriculturist. One comes across so many instances of gross injustice being borne by the rayats whose guiding principles in life seem to be pessimism and fatalism. I intend to give a short account of one of these instances hoping to wake up the District officials to a sense of their duty though I cannot yet hope to see the villagers bold enough to stand up for their rights.

Mahomad, Adilshah of Bijapur built during his reign two big tanks at Mandapur, a village in the Bijapur Taluka situated at a distance of about 28 miles from Bijapur city. The bed of the bigger tank is 456 acres and that of the smaller one is 228 acres in extent. The two tanks between them are supposed to irrigate 604 acres of land from the villages of Mandapur, Kodag, Hanchinal and Mangalur. The total assessment on these lands, including the water-cess, is about Rs. 3524/. The assessment on the wet lands in the villages of Mandapur, Kodag, Hanchinal and Mangalur, is about Rs. 3524/. The assessment on the wet lands in the villages of Mandapur, Kodag, Hanchinal and Mangalur, is about Rs. 3524/.

(Continued on page 8.)

to meet her total foreign obligations. But for the heavy exports of gold,—and now perhaps of silver,—India would not have been able, in all the years during which this octopus of Imperial preference has been fastened upon her, to meet her total foreign obligations. By living upon capital, India has, unlike many other countries of the world, managed to pay her way. But that cannot go on indefinitely, as the shrinking gold exports of late clearly indicate. And when this country has left no reserves, when her gold and silver have been drained away, her industry kept paralysed, her agriculture fettered because of the indirect restrictions in marketing what will happen to the people of this country? They have, as it is, less than one meal a day per head,—and that, too, of the crudest and the meagrest. If existing resources are in this way progressively immolated on the altar of Imperial preference; if available possibilities for expansion are to be artificially restricted so that British industry should not meet with unsupportable competition, in the Indian, colonial or foreign markets, what will happen to this country? Let the Assembly seek an answer from those who have constituted themselves trustees of India, and are discharging their trust by such devices.

BAN ON MEDICAL OFFICERS

The Government of Madras have taken the right step in prohibiting the running of private nursing homes by medical officers in their employ. It appears that under the rules framed by the Government of India, officers of the Indian Medical Service—with certain exceptions—are not debarred from private practice, so long as it does not interfere with their proper duties. Again under the Madras medical code, all executive medical officers are permitted to afford professional assistance to outsiders, so long as their own departmental duties are not thereby neglected. The latitude thus afforded to medical officers for private gains, is certainly objectionable, especially considering the very high scale of salaries they receive. Again generally they are their own judges as to whether their outside private activities interfere with their proper official duties. This freedom, moreover, has been exceedingly unfair to private medical practitioners. Whatever necessity there was, in the past, for affording unhampered scope for work by Government medical officers in the interests of the public, has been removed by the large increase in medical graduates throughout the country. The conclusion of the Madras Government, that the running of private nursing homes by public officers is equivalent to 'engaging in trade' in contravention of Government Servants Conduct Rules, and that it should be strictly prohibited in the future, is, therefore, very correct and highly commendable. We hope other provincial Governments will take note of this wise decision and follow suit.

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

A Weekly Survey Of International Situation

By K. T. SHAH.

Britain is busy with talks of an approaching General Election, and the possibility of Cabinet reshuffle in anticipation of that contingency. Will the General Election come in the autumn of this year? True, the India Bill will have become law by that time, and the National Government can claim a measure of economic recovery, which makes excellent propaganda. In his budget speech, the Chancellor of the Exchequer claimed that industrial activity had increased 12 per cent, over the previous year, manufacturing production established a new record, and the automobile, rayon, iron and steel industries had been most particularly prosperous. Though, perhaps, the rate of recovery was in 1934 not quite as sharp as in 1933, the fact of the recovery is undeniable and the Chancellor may, therefore, well claim, that Britain had recovered nearly 80 per cent of her pre-depression prosperity.

Cabinet Reshuffle?

But even if a General Election is coming this year, does it necessarily involve a change of the team—or a reshuffle of the Cabinet? Rumour says Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Baldwin will change places;—and the reason assigned for such a manoeuvre is that Mr. MacDonald's eyesight is suffering because of the strain of his present office. But, to be leader of a House so overwhelmingly Tory as the present House of Commons, for a man, who, despite all his recent change of faith, still remains officially a Labour Premier, would be far more exacting and nerve-racking than the undeniably onerous duties of the Prime Ministership. That position, moreover, involves a number of compensations, to which an astute politician like Mr. MacDonald cannot be blind. Not only can the Prime Minister have the largest voice in shaping the main policy of the nation; he can, should a crisis arise, demand a dissolution of Parliament, which no mere Leader of the House of Commons can ask for. This is an immense strategical advantage, which men in the position of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald cannot afford to undervalue. It is, therefore, difficult

No Definite Achievement

If these claims are well-founded, the prospects of electioneering for the Government in autumn are proportionately brighter. But the same reasoning might make one urge that they would be still more bright if another budget is presented under the same stimulus, and by the same Chancellor. In 1936, before seeking the verdict of the country on the achievement of the National Government. To the critical eye, indeed, there is no definite achievement, and there can be none,—in a universal undignified drift. But that eye is,

for the moment, unseeing; or not allowed to keep open. And so, if before their normal term of five years is over, the present Government seek the suffrage of the British people, who shall say that they would be better advised to prefer Autumn of this year to June of next?

Will Simon Go?

Minor changes in the Government may take any shape. Sir John Simon may be sent away from the Foreign Office,—especially as the numerical strength of Simonite Liberals in the present Parliament is negligible. Sir John has not proved himself an outstandingly efficient or brilliant Foreign Secretary. His understudy, Mr. Anthony Eden, definitely eclipses him; and certainly is much more to the taste of the majority in Parliament, if not also in the diplomatic world. The only place in the Cabinet, for which Sir John Simon may be said at all to be fitted, is that of Lord Chancellor. But Mr. MacDonald will not part company easily with Lord Sankey; and the Tories have other claimants for the Woolsack. If once it is decided to say goodbye to Sir John, Sir John Gilmour and Mr. Thomas might be elevated to the Upper House,—without necessarily involving any change in the personnel of the Government. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is unlikely to consent to a change of place,—except with the Premier; and Mr. Runciman may find it hard, despite all his services to the New Tariffism,—to remain at the Board of Trade. A change of place between Lord Halifax-ex-Viceroy of India,—and Mr. Runciman might not be quite (Continued on Page 9)

Frankly Speaking

SYMPATHY FOR DETENUS.

Held under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the All-India Trades' Union Congress, the Independence of India League and the All-India Press Workers' Federation, Sunday's public meeting to protest against Government's policy towards detenus was an unqualified success. It showed that the sympathy of the people of this country is with the unfortunate persons who are detained without trial. And they are entitled to that sympathy in an eminent degree. The Indian nation is not for violence, but while it condemns terrorism it cannot condemn the detenus as terrorists for the simple reason that the crimes they are accused of have not been brought home to them. On the other hand, it certainly condemns their detention without a fair and open trial in a court of law. This also for the simple reason that the assumption of judicial privileges by the executive so that the accused himself is the judge, is a perversion of principles of justice, it is indeed, a very flagrant perversion of British jurisprudence itself. Furthermore their plight, as Mr. Nariman said, was a pathetic one. They are suffering—we must presume them to be innocent until they are judicially proved to be guilty—in prisons and detention camps, while their families and dependents are, in consequence, suffering outside. No wonder that the whole nation should sympathise with them.

INDIA'S PLACE

Many of us have noted the treatment meted out to India's official representative to the King's Jubilee celebrations in the Imperial capital. It is pertinent to mention here that "Sir Joseph Bore's rank as a member of the Viceroy's Council was specially extended to confer upon him the due official status. Studios and meticulous care, however, seems to have been taken in all the various functions to keep India's representative in his proper place, so to say. Commitments and precedents, which might be inconveniently raked up in the future, were scrupulously avoided even in the formal celebrations. It was alright when India was content with the shadow,—was not the very Treaty of Versailles signed by India's representatives?—but now when reality is insisted upon, why give the shadow even, seems to be the reasoning of the Powers-that-be. Our London correspondent in his critical analysis of the King's reply to the addresses of the Lords and the Commons, has referred to the "microscopic exactitude" with

tion of the different components of Empire was portrayed. Special care was taken by His Majesty's ministers—for of course the drafting must have been, as is customary, done by them—not to mix up India's subordinate position with the real Dominion Status of the Dominions. A new phrase—the Commonwealth of Peace, says our correspondent, is coined in order to avoid the ordinary phrase of commonwealth of equal nations or free people. What is in a name, however one may philosophically ask. A rose smells as sweet—and its thorns prick as sharp—by whatever other name it may be called!

"MAXIM GORKY" TRAGEDY

The crash of the Soviet airship, the "Maxim Gorky," is a disaster which can only be described as terrible. It was the largest aeroplane in the world and its loss was accompanied by the loss of 48 human lives. The tragedy is enhanced by the fact that it went down for no fault of its own but because an evidently scatter-brain pilot of an instructional machine persisted, "despite stringent orders," in performing stunts so close to the "Maxim Gorky" as eventually to strike it with tragic consequences. The constructive contributions of Soviet Russia in the realm of aeronautics have been great and invaluable. And the sympathy of the whole world will go to her for the national disaster—it is nothing less that she has suffered.

TAGORE ON PEACE

Speaking at a Calcutta function in commemoration of Buddha, Dr. Tagore said: "We need him most of all to-day now that the world is mad with delirium and hatred. Cruel is this world of men and we need the soothing balm of Buddha's serenity to heal the bruises of our heart." This is, of course, quite true. So is his view that "no machine made peace, but the wider charity such as Buddha preached was the remedy the present world needed to-day." But how to bring about that sense of wider charity, is the question; while a world mad with delirium and hatred is rapidly rushing towards disaster.

A NEW COLLEGE FOR AHMEDABAD

The need for a second Arts College in Ahmedabad has been felt for a long time now, and recently the Ahmedabad Education Society was formed by some enterprising citizens with the aim of 'spreading education in all its branches.' The Society, which is now registered, proposes to start a Second Grade Arts College from June 1935. It has been rightly ob-

to see any reason for such changes to take place; though, of course, one must recognise that such changes, when they do take place, do not always conform to reason.

Will Simon Go?

Minor changes in the Government may take any shape. Sir John Simon may be sent away from the Foreign Office,—especially as the numerical strength of Simonite Liberals in the present Parliament is negligible. Sir John has not proved himself an outstandingly efficient or brilliant Foreign Secretary. His understudy, Mr. Anthony Eden, definitely eclipses him; and certainly is much more to the taste of the majority in Parliament, if not also in the diplomatic world. The only place in the Cabinet, for which Sir John Simon may be said at all to be fitted, is that of Lord Chancellor. But Mr. MacDonald will not part company easily with Lord Sankey; and the Tories have other claimants for the Woolsack. If once it is decided to say goodbye to Sir John, Sir John Gilmour and Mr. Thomas might be elevated to the Upper House,—without necessarily involving any change in the personnel of the Government. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is unlikely to consent to a change of place,—except with the Premier; and Mr. Runciman may find it hard, despite all his services to the New Tariffism,—to remain at the Board of Trade. A change of place between Lord Halifax-ex-Viceroy of India,—and Mr. Runciman might not be quite (Continued on Page 9)

ducting three first-class Arts colleges managed by private societies, Ahmedabad has to depend solely upon one institution,—and that too a Government one. The Society has already enrolled more than three hundred ordinary members, paying a hundred rupees each, and it has now issued an appeal to the people of Gujarat both in the district and outside, for further immediate help, so as to enable it to apply in proper time to the Bombay university for recognition. We heartily endorse this appeal and trust the Society will soon be in a position to render excellent service in the field of higher education in Gujarat.

PRESS VIEWS

Indians in S. Africa

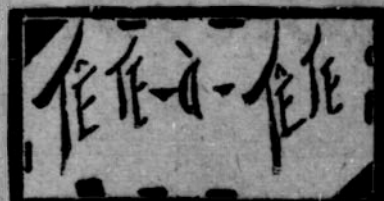
Syed Raza Ali's, reference to gradual conferment of citizenship rights may appear unacceptable to some because it looks somewhat like a beggar's appeal for crumbs. But we cannot overlook the strength of the anti-Indian feeling prevalent in the Dominion and must be prepared to allow time to do its work in bringing round the opposition. We hope the Agent's visit to the Transvaal and other parts of the Union will be productive of as good results as are visible in the Cape Province.—"Hindustan Times".

V. J. Patel's Will

The country will agree with us that there can be no better and more dependable person than Mr. Bose to complete Mr. Patel's work and Mr. Patel showed his judgment in choosing the right man for the right job. It is too much to expect that the executors and their legal advisers will not be slow in carrying out the purpose of Mr. Patel's last will and testament and handing over the sum to Mr. Subhas Bose than whom nobody knew the testator and his politics more? We hope shortly to be able to say in this case that all's well that ends well.—"Advance".

Women's Education

Mrs. Tatini Das, Principal of the Bethune College, has discussed an aspect of women's education which is thought-provoking. Education is a passport to marriage, she says, to girls and as soon as the girl is married her education is stopped. As educated youngmen are loath nowadays to wed illiterate or half-educated girls the latter are being sent to school in large numbers. This accounts for the enormous increase by year of female candidates at the Matriculation examination. By the time the girl passes the examination a groom is secured for her. The unfortunate ones for whom the parents could not secure the prizes, go up for the Intermediate. Boys are, or were till lately educated to secure jobs. Girls are being educated to secure husbands. The time has come for the leaders of thought to divest education of these worldly objects.



The "Times of India's" report of the Detenu Day meeting has it that "Just as a few Desh Sevaks were about to commence the song a large number of Communists captured the dais and sang the Communist Internationale."

We wonder why our contemporary fought shy of the full "truth"—that the Communists "captured" the dais after a severe fight between them and Congressmen, so severe that Policemen present there were at one stage of the fight thinking of ringing for the armed police. If Bori Bundar was at it, it might as well have done full justice—a la British "popular" journalism—to fictional realism.

The Bombay Congress Socialist Party has remitted a sum of Rs 2,000 to the fund that is being raised by the A.I.C.C. for detenus.

Which reminds us that we must draw the particular attention of the Government of Bengal to the urgent desirability of banning under the Law all remissions of such money to Bengal.

The "Morning Post" of London, ever ready to commit outrages on justice and fairness, urges that "to produce a good article and to sell it cheap, which is all that Lancashire desires in India, is neither an injustice nor an exploitation."

Long live Free Trade—provided Britain herself is well protected!

Among the tributes paid to Colonel Lawrence is one by Mr. Winston Churchill who "had hoped to see him (Lawrence) quit retirement and take a commanding part in facing dangers now threatening the country."

The death of Lawrence is, of course, a sad tragedy, but was Mr. Churchill contemplating further designs on an already sufficiently dismembered Arabia?

Field Marshall Lord Allenby says that Colonel Lawrence's "co-operation was marked by the utmost loyalty and I never had anything but praise for his work." This is the least that he could say in gratitude to a man who made the gallant Field Marshall the "Conqueror" of Palestine and the "Hero" of the last crusade, as Lloyd George would say.

According to a Rome message, it is revealed that Italian expenditure for the East African expedition already exceeds ten million sterling.

But there is no cause for financial worries. A few "incidents" of a type that calls for indemnity will re-imburse Italy.

The "New Leader" of London says: "Any ordinary human being who is neither a statesman nor Fascist knows that Walwal (or Ualal) is sixty miles within Abyssinian territory."

But every one ought to know that the Geography of Abyssinia is subject to the appellate jurisdiction of Italy.

And any way what is sixty miles to Signor Mussolini who is both a statesman and a Fascist?

What is wanted, says a London cable, is some definite contribution from Germany to the system of security. But since security is universally acknowledged to be based on arms, what could possibly constitute a more definite contribution than conscription and Germany's air force?

MOSCOW, May 19.

The Government have decreed that three aeroplanes of the same type as the "Maxim Gorky" will be built named Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin and "Maxim Gorky."

—Reuter. The great characteristic of Soviet Russia is that what distresses others stimulates her to still further efforts.

But this persistent idolisation of individuals is a bit—or what shall we say? "Ideologically counter-revolutionary!"

BROKERS LOSE THEIR SHOES AND SLIPPERS

While Hagglings Over Prices B. E. Minor. A rather over-spirited method of bargaining that.

"Do you ever pause and reflect on the opportunities you have missed?" "No. It would be just my luck to miss some more while I was reflecting."

Mahatma To Lead Public Prayer

Congress House Compound Too Small For Function

CRUSH AND STAMPEDE FEARED

(Special to the "Chronicle.")

Thousands of citizens will be glad to know that Mahatma Gandhi has replied by telegram on Monday acceding to the request of local Congressmen to participate in a public meeting. Mahatmaji had, however, made the choice himself regarding the nature of the meeting.

A public prayer will be held on Wednesday evening, where Mahatmaji will lead the prayers in the Congress House Compound. As is usual, the prayer will be followed by a short discourse. The expected rush of people into the Congress House has set the B. P. C. C. Secretaries furiously thinking.

Within the premises of the Congress House every available terrace has been reserved to accommodate those to whom special passes will be issued.

Ladies attending the meeting will be accommodated in the open square in front of the B.P.C.C. office.

On a raised dais, specially erected for the occasion, Gandhiji will take his seat and will talk into a microphone which will carry his voice over the loud-speakers hundreds of yards round the Congress House, so that those who may not be able to see him, may have the opportunity of listening to his words after nearly seven months. Elaborate arrangements to install loud-speakers at every suitable corner and junction are afoot.

In spite of these elaborate arrangements and the issuing of strictly limited number of permits, which alone will entitle one to admission inside the Congress House premises, it is feared, thousands of people might gather resulting in a terrific crush.

In this connection it is recalled, when Gandhiji arrived in Bombay from the second Round Table Conference, a terrific rush at Azad Maidan claimed an old woman as victim and several fainted. To avoid any such possibility, vast open spaces like the Chowpatty shore or the Azad Maidan would have been immensely suitable. Enquiries, however, show that the organisers of the meeting were left no choice in the selection of the site and that Gandhiji himself had expressed desire that the prayers should be held in the Congress House.

It is not too late, it is considered, that the general public feeling, that telegraphic representations to Gandhiji regarding the expected rush might result in a change of venue of the meeting.

Otherwise, Proctor Road, Congress House Lane, Girgaum Back Road all being too narrow, apart from the severe traffic-jam, the overcrowding will lead to terrific stampede and the safety of women and children may be endangered. To maintain order, four volunteer Corps have been requested to be present on duty, three hours before the commencement of the meeting. As Mahatmaji's visit is strictly

NOT BAD FOR FALSE REPORT

Laval Denies Rumour Of His Resuming Talks With Hitler

BERLIN, May 20. "That is not bad for a false report," declared M. Laval when interviewed by Reuter while passing through Berlin en route to Paris regarding the possibility of his return for conversations with Herr Hitler.

M. Laval refused to discuss his conversations with General Goering. It appears that the invitation for these conversations came from General Goering.

It is emphasised here that his interview did not go beyond a private talk and had not the scope for a political exchange of information, though it is believed that each statesman stated his respective country's viewpoint on the European situation.

The opinion of French circles here, is that there is no question of M. Laval meeting Herr Hitler.—Reuter.

NO BAN ON "AWAKENING OF INDIA"

Hoare's Reply In Commons

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, May 20. In the House of Commons Sir S. Hoare was warmly cheered when for the first time since his illness, he appeared in the House and rose to reply to Maj. J. Miller's question whether Mr. MacDonald's book entitled "Awakening of India" had been proscribed in India and enquired the reasons therefor and what action was proposed. Sir S. Hoare replied that the book was never proscribed in India.

Mr. Herbert G. Williams inquired whether Mr. MacDonald had written a supplement entitled "Labour Party Is Not Yet Awake." (Laughter).

KARACHI FIRING SEQUEL

Hoare Asked To Receive Deputation

LONDON (By Air Mail)

The Secretary of the League against Imperialism in collaboration with several other organisations, has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State for India asking for a deputation to be received by him in connection with the Karachi firing.

One of the organisations, which is collaborating in this matter is the Muslim Society of Great Britain, which has amongst its members persons of extreme Right and Left views.—United Press.

RAJEN BABU'S PROGRAMME

(Continued from page 1)

B. G. Pandit and G. G. Walavalkar are going to move their respective resolutions, (notices of which have been given by them separately and which have been included in the agenda) at a special meeting of the Thana Municipality to be held on May 24.

Mr. Pandit has asked for a sanction of Rs. 50 towards expenditure incidental to the address while Mr. Walavalkar has proposed that a sum of Rs. 100 be spent from the general savings by the Municipality.

RAJEN BABU'S TOUR PROGRAMME

Leaves For Bombay On 29th.

PATNA, May 20.

On account of the annual Sadra of his brother, the late Babu Mahendra Prasad on May 24, Babu Rajendra Prasad returns to his native place at Ziradei in Saran on the 21st instant.

After staying there till May 23, he will proceed to Sonbhat on May 24 to inspect the work in connection with the construction of a model village that is being carried on behalf of the International Voluntary Service Corps. He then returns from Muzaffarpur to Chapra town to stay there on May 25 and 26. Leaving Chapra on 27th, he reaches Patna the same day and stops in the Sadra Ashram till the evening of the 30th, when he will leave for Bombay, from where he would undertake his unfinished tour in Maharashtra which will, as at present arranged, continue till June 28. He will then return to Patna.—United Press.

HIS LIFE, A ROMANCE

London Papers Pay Tribute To Col. Lawrence In Lengthy Articles

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, May 20. The tragic irony of circumstances that led to Col. Lawrence's death is mentioned in most of the morning papers, which pay tributes in lengthy articles.

The "Times" says his place in history is assured. Equally certain is his place in literature. His "Seven Pillars of Wisdom" will live as long as the fame of this young adventurer—of a body and spirit who tasted and wielded power only to despise its pomps and vanities.

The "Daily Telegraph" says: Long before his death his ad-



COL. LAWRENCE

mirers had regretted that a man of real greatness had already cast off the world.

The "News Chronicle" compares him to General Gordon and says the vague memory of this uncrowned king will endure as one of the wonders of our days.

The "Daily Mail" says he was, without question, one of the most romantic characters in recent history. The Elizabethan age could show no career more wonderful.

The "Daily Herald" says he was greater as a man than either as a soldier or writer.

The "Morning Post" says despite his brilliant record it is sad to think much more that he might have achieved, but for the prosaic end of a life which is a grand romance of our century, and one of the romances of the world.

ALLENBY'S PRAISE

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, May 19. His co-operation was marked by the utmost loyalty and never had anything but praise for his work, which was invaluable throughout the Palestine and Syrian campaign declared Field Marshal Allenby broadcasting a tribute to Colonel Lawrence. He had a genius for leadership and he left all his countrymen an example of a life well spent in service.

MOTHER BEARS IT WELL

News Of Col. Lawrence Death Broken To Her In China

(Special Cable.)

SHANGHAI, May 20. Mrs. Lawrence, mother of Col. Lawrence of Arabia who among Britishers evacuated from Chengtu on April 22 arrived at Hankow en route to England accompanied by her eldest son, Dr. M. Lawrence. It transpires that the boat in which they are voyaging down the Yangtze river was attacked by bandits who boarded and looted the craft but the passengers were not molested. The experience has unnerved Mrs. Lawrence who was recently very ill.

It is understood that the news of death of Lawrence of Arabia was broken to Mrs. Lawrence who bore it well.

SINHA'S SEAT IN LORDS

Labour Peers To Press Question In House

LONDON (By Air Mail)

The subject of Lord Sinha's seat in the House of Lords is under consideration by several influential leaders of the House.

It is expected that the matter will be raised in the form of an Interpellation in the House of Lords. Labour peers may press the subject, though the peers of other parties will also view the matter sympathetically.—United Press.

LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETS

Italo-Abyssinian Dispute On Agenda

GENEVA, May 20.

The League Council has begun its regular session with 25 subjects on the agenda including the Italo-Abyssinian dispute and the Chaco war.

Mr. Litvinoff is presiding for the first time created an excellent impression by the firm and expeditious manner in which he dealt with the business.

None of the major problems were discussed in the morning session which was devoted to economic and financial matters.

It is understood that the question of Chaco War will be adjourned to the Assembly meeting in September in order to give the South-American negotiations now proceeding, a chance of success.—Reuter's Special.

INDO-BURMA TRIBUNAL'S REPORT

(Continued from page 1.)

wise as to the basis on which a just financial settlement should be made and also as to the lines on which and methods by which a complete financial settlement should be achieved between the two Governments, for it is evident that however precisely the principles may be indicated, a very great deal of detailed adjustment would be entailed by the application of these principles.

A PARTICULAR ASPECT

To the report of this Tribunal is appended a particular aspect of the same question as is dealt with in clause 425 of the Government of India Bill as it was presented to Parliament. This clause has for its principal purpose the objection of apparent maldistribution between India and Burma of properties and liabilities as affected by other provisions of the Bill. If these provisions were given their prima facie effect without any qualification, the result would be a financial settlement between India and Burma which would obviously be inequitable to India. Pensions, for instance, earned by the Central Services, whether in Burma or elsewhere, are charged in the Bill against Federation, Burma, however, must in equity take with her, on separation, some share in the liability for these pensions. Similarly, she must accept responsibility for a share of the central debt in India of which she has hitherto been a part.

DIVISION OF ASSETS

Assets, again, have been allocated by the Bill, for practical reasons, to the country where they were geographically situated but as properties of a hitherto undivided Government which include that of Burma their value is, in fairness, divisible in some general proportion by reference to more general principles than those of geographical situation. The report of the Tribunal assesses factors such as these and makes recommendations as to the principles on which and methods by which they should be adjusted.

MONEY SYSTEM

"The Government of India Bill contemplates that special steps should be taken in the event of the separation of Burma from India to regulate the relation of the monetary systems of the two countries and in particular give effect to certain arrangements for that purpose to be made between the two governments concerned. The main features of these arrangements, which of course, are contingent upon the separation of Burma have now been agreed upon and embodied in the appended provisions. The intention is to secure that for a period of at least three years after the separation of Burma the currency and exchange of both the countries shall continue to be managed by the Reserve Bank of India and that the least possible disturbance of the existing position shall occur.

DISTINCTIVE BACK NOTES

Under these arrangements the currency systems of the two countries will, in effect, remain unified. Subject to this fundamental principle, however, provision is made for the issue of distinctive bank notes for Burma immediately on political separation, in order to facilitate certain financial adjustments consequent on the joint use of the Reserve Bank. It is also provided that local coinage of different designs from that in India may, if desired, be introduced in Burma. The arrangement further provides for the performance in Burma by the Reserve Bank of India of the normal functions of a Central Bank in relation to Government business.

RESERVE BANK AMENDMENT

Finally provisions are made for transactions, which will have to take place if and when a complete separation of the two currency systems is desired. Effect will be given in Burma to these arrangements by an Order in Council. It

Tense Suspense In European Politics

GRAVE TASK FOR GENEVA

Britain Awaits Hitler's Pronouncement

LEAGUE COUNCIL FACED WITH ITALO-ABYSSINIAN PROBLEM

(Special Cable)

LONDON, May 20.

This will be an important week for Europe, and interest has been transferred from Poland to Berlin, and London to Geneva.

The world is awaiting with the keenest interest Herr Hitler's speech on his foreign policy in the Reichstag to-morrow at 8 p.m., especially, as it is believed in some quarters that the chief European Governments have let it be known to Berlin that mere re-affirmation of Germany's desire for peace will not give satisfaction. What is wanted is some definite contribution from Germany to the system of security.

In London on Wednesday important debates on national defence will be held in both the House of Lords and House of Commons. The Cabinet will meet on Wednesday morning and it is expected they will decide to announce a further increase in the air force. This is borne out by the speech of Major Omsby-Gore in the week-end, when he said that in order to maintain a parity with Germany further gigantic and expensive increase in the home defence air force will have to be announced in the coming week. The Cabinet will have time to consider Herr Hitler's speech before finally deciding the policy which Mr. Baldwin will announce in the House of Commons, and Lord Londonderry in the House of Lords.

In the meanwhile the League Council meets at Geneva to-day. The trick question of Italo-Abyssinian dispute will come up for consideration in the middle of the week. It is believed that Mr. Eden, who will represent Britain, has been given a free-hand in this delicate task of trying to settle the quarrel.

RUGBY, May 20.

The present week may contain events of exceptional importance in the field of international affairs. To-morrow night Herr Hitler will deliver his address on German foreign policy to a specially summoned meeting of the Reichstag and his speech is awaited with immense interest in Britain as well as throughout Europe.

On Wednesday both the House of Lords and the House of Commons will debate the question of national defence with special reference to security from air-attack and will hear a statement on behalf of Government which in the Lords will be made by the Air Minister, Lord Londonderry, and in the Commons by Lord president of Council, Mr. Baldwin. Before the debate, the Cabinet will hold its usual weekly meeting and it is anticipated that a full report of the Reich Chancellor's overnight speech will be available for consideration by British Ministers.

GRAVE TASK FOR GENEVA. Meanwhile, in Geneva the League Council which assembled to-day, is faced with the grave and delicate situation created by the Italo-Abyssinian dispute. Geneva telegrams state that the delegates feel that the situation cannot be allowed to drift and that some means must be evolved for maintaining contact with events while measures of conciliation are being pursued. The British representative Mr. Anthony Eden is reported on this subject—as indeed he is on six items on the present Council agenda—and on reaching Geneva on Saturday night he at once got into touch with the delegations most closely interested. Baron Aloisi is the chief Italian representative at the Council.

DRUMMOND RETURNS TO ROME

The British Ambassador in Rome Sir Eric Drummond who came to London last week at the request of his Government to discuss the Italo-Abyssinian situation returned to Rome to-day. It is expected he will shortly have an interview with Signor Mussolini.

Mr. Baldwin was received in audience by the King at the Buckingham Palace this morning.—B. O. W.

BALDWIN SEES KING

Cabinet To Hold Special Meeting To Consider Hitler's Pronouncement

LONDON, May 20.

Mr. Baldwin visited the King for half an hour in the morning. It is believed in connection with the Cabinet's defence statement on Wednesday for which Mr. Baldwin will be responsible as Mr. MacDonald is visiting Edinburgh in connection with the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. It is expected that an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet will be held to-morrow in order to leave the usual Wednesday meeting of the Cabinet free to discuss Herr Hitler's statement on Tuesday evening and to review the Government's pronouncement on defence in the light of the Fuehrer's speech.—Reuter.

may also be necessary to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act of 1934 in certain respects and a Bill for this purpose will be introduced in the Indian Legislature in due course."

INDO-BURMA SEPARATION ISSUES

Special Offices To Inquire Into Posts & Telegraphs

SIMLA, May 20.

It is understood that a Special Officer will be appointed shortly to examine the issues involved in the separation of Burma from India in respect of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

It may be recalled that Mr. Be-woor, Director-General, during his recent visit to Burma discussed the matter with the Burma authorities and during the discussions the appointment of such an officer was favoured.—A. F.

ZECHOSLOVAKIA VOTES NAZI

'Deutsche Front' Success Creates Serious Problem

PRAGUE, May 20.

The sensational and unexpected feature of the general election in the new Czechoslovak Parliament has been the strengthening of the Deutsche Front which openly imitates the Nazi Party of Germany. The group which is led by Mr. Konrad Heinlein has become the strongest numerical party in the new Parliament.

The present government is a coalition one in which five parties are represented and reconstruction seems likely.

M. Heinlein's success is regarded as a serious problem in Czechoslovak politics.—Reuter.

CABARET DANCER BECOMES EVANGELIST

Thousands of people have already come under the spell of a beautiful evangelist who recently began to preach the gospel in Wales.

Miss Beryl De Vine is only twenty-four but she is eloquent and sincere and does not believe in emotionalism.

She is 5ft. tall, has dark eyes and great personal charm. Drunkards and thieves, sick folk and cripples have flocked to hear her. Many conversions have taken place as the result of her preaching.

For five years, before her conversion in a palaeo dance, Miss De Vine was a cabaret dancer in Tasmania, where she was born.

She has only been in Wales a month or two, but her fame is already widely spread.

No "Service" Man For Viceroyalty

Linlithgow In The Running

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 20.

The authorities here are amazed at the number of speculative paras which have appeared in the press during the last week regarding high appointments.

I may say at once that none of those speculations have any basis in fact. The question of Lord Willingdon's successor has not yet been taken up seriously and the appointment of an I.C.S. is ruled out definitely. It is true that Sir Malcolm Hailey's great talents and skill would in the opinion of his admirers eminently fit him for the post of such responsibility but the deliberate decision of His Majesty's Government has been against offering the Vice-Royalty to a Civil Servant or ex-Civil Servant. Lord Linlithgow is mentioned here as one of the likely choices, but it is too early to say anything yet.

NO COMPLIMENT TO SIRCAR. Sir N. N. Sircar's selection as the High Commissioner for India is no compliment to him and may be ruled out as entirely baseless. Sir Joseph Bhore has undoubtedly been keen for getting the High

Commissionership and though at one time his chances looked good, opinion at present seems to favour the selection of a Muslim for the post.

Sir Bhupindra Nath Mitra's appointment as Governor is equally discounted.

WILDEST SPECULATION

Perhaps in speculative effort the proposal that Sir Cowasji Jehangir would be the Member in charge Communications beats all. There is not the slightest chance of an additional portfolio being created and, even if it were, the Bombay Knight will not be the one selected.

NO MORE PORT-FOLIOS

The fact of the matter is that at least one Member of the Government of India does not think he has enough work and wants some additional subjects so that the question of adding a new Member cannot be under consideration. There will be no change in the number of Members of the Executive Council and any redistribution of port-folio that takes place will be confined to the present Membership of the Council.

How To Check Motor Accidents

A TIP TO BOMBAY MAGISTRATES

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Motor accidents in the city have assumed fearful proportions. One of the reasons is not far to seek. It is that immature sons of wealthy parents are given license to drive their father's car which they do furiously in the hope that in case of mishap they will get off lightly. If Magistrates inflict deterrent punishment on offenders convicted of rash motor driving as "Truth" (London) suggests, we should soon see marked reduction in motor accidents. Age limit for license holders must be raised. License should be given not to amateur youths but only to trained chauffeurs whose only occupation is motor driving. The Motor Act should be made more stringent as in U. K. or in American Republic. Wealthy motorists who through reckless driving endanger life or limb of the poor breadwinner ought not to be let off with mere fine which is no infliction. In this connection "Truth" (London) writes as under to which I beg to draw the attention of our magistrates:—

"At Leeds Assistant last week Mr. Justice Salter showed once again that the judges are resolved to curb the excesses of drunken motorists who slaughter people by rushing along the roads full of beer." His Lordship sentenced a motorist to nine months' imprisonment for driving in a drunken condition and killing a man in consequence. The punishment was none too severe. If a man kills another through reckless driving it does not seem to me to matter much whether he was drunk or sober. Mr. Justice Talbot sent a Cambridge undergraduate to pri-

son for killing a cyclist, although the evidence was that there were mitigating circumstances. The decision has incurred some criticism and the youth of the offender must naturally cause some pity for him.

But in such cases the people killed have the first claim to pity. Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of a Jury that a driver has been careless, he must bear the consequences of his carelessness, drunk or sober, young or old" (and I will add, rich or poor.)

I commend the above extract from London "Truth" for serious reflection by magistrates here. If deterrent and exemplary punishment is inflicted on offenders under the Motor Act, we shall soon see that those who are a public nuisance and danger will cease to drive motors.—Yours, etc.,

ZOROASTRIAN,

Jubilee Of Indian National Congress

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I heartily co-operate with the suggestions advanced by your correspondent, Mr. Wagh, regarding the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress and fervently appeal to our countrymen to attach all zeal and interest to this important consideration.

A great and powerful political organisation like Indian National Congress has passed through many vicissitudes and to-day, one feels proud to observe that it stands like a strong rock, a sentinel, guarding the interests of India. Its foundation has been laid on

countless sacrifices by the best blood of the country, therefore its 50th annual session must be held with full pomp and grandeur and be rejoiced all over the country.

The opening of a few branches of the Congress in America and Europe is most indispensable as it will prove a check to foreign propaganda which is harming our interests considerably.—Yours, etc.,

L. C. DAVAR.
Osmania Palace Hotel,
Frere Road,
Bombay, May 19.

Ahmadiya Movement

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In a letter published by you to-day Mr. Muhammad Ali, President of the Ahmadiya Anjuman of Lahore writes that the founder of the Ahmadiya movement is regarded by the Qadalis as a Mujaddid. The etymological meaning of this word is a Modernist. Will Mr. Muhammad Ali write and tell us what is the precise and special meaning of the word Mujaddid according to the Ahmadiya creed?—Yours, etc.,

AKHTAR AZAD.
New Nagpada Road,
Byculla, May 17.

Cheap Japanese

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—May I claim the courtesy of your esteemed columns to warn the countless readers of your paper about the cheap waterproofs that Japan is dumping at present in Bombay?

We all remember how Japan is anxious to flood Indian markets with their cheap materials. The idea of dumping these cheap waterproofs so far in advance of rain is to get as much cream of the market while the getting is good, and also to squeeze indigenous industries out of the market. This is not quite fair, and Indians must not allow themselves to be thus exploited. They must help the struggling Indian industries.—Yours, etc.,

NEW COTTON EXCHANGE FOR SURAT

Follow Path Of Wisdom In Preventing Excesses, Says J. M. Mehta

SURAT, May 20.

A New Cotton Exchange was de-clarated open here this evening by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta before a large gathering of businessmen and lawyers of Surat. Among those present were several directors of the Mahajan Association of Bombay and the president of the Surat Municipality.

A large pandal which was tastefully decorated, was crowded to its utmost. Mr. Chagahal Kikabhai, president of the Cotton Merchants' Association in welcoming the guests laid stress on the necessity of a Cotton Exchange in Surat which is surrounded by cotton producing areas and requested Mr. Mehta to declare it open.

LIMBS OF EXCHANGE.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, in performing the opening ceremony said that in capitalist economy commodity exchanges in forward markets were legitimate. Bears and bulls formed the necessary limbs of modern exchanges. He continued that bears acted like brakes in preventing prices from soaring too high, while bulls were like a cushion which prevent their precipitate fall.

He added that both bear and bull raids were undoubted evils and hoped that the members of this Exchange would work in a manner to prevent such raids.

He concluded by saying that until the advent of socialism some sort of speculation was bound to continue. But the path of wisdom lay in preventing its excesses.

Mr. Mehta was presented with a silver lock.—United Press.

HEAT WAVE IN SIND

Children's Conference Postponed Due To Small-Pox

(From Our Sind Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 15. The 3rd Children's Gathering has been postponed since due to prevalence of Smallpox at Hyderabad (Sind). The Gathering was fixed for 19th, 20th and 21st May. However children of Hyderabad will hold the gathering during the above dates.

HOT WEATHER.

Hyderabad (Sind.) is unusually hot. The temperature recorded is 112deg, which has been the highest temperature recorded in Sind so far. Nawshahr is another place in Sind which recorded 112deg.

POLITICS MUST MOVE WITH TIMES

Sri Prakash Defends Congress Policy In Assembly

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, May 18. Addressing a large public meeting last night under the auspices of the Cantonment Congress Committee, Mr. Sri Prakash, M.L.A., referred to the underlying unity of all parts of India as a single nation under the inspiring leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, and said that the Congress organisation afforded the greatest scope for the whole country to make itself felt as a united and single force. It was therefore the duty of every true Indian to rally round the Congress banner "and forge links of unity and freedom."

Reputing charges against the Congress policy, Mr. Sri Prakash said that politics was not a game that must always run along settled grooves but take into consideration circumstances as they arose, and understand mass psychology and adapt itself to changing conditions.

Mr. Sri Prakash explained at length how the so-called representatives exploited people, when Congress members were not in the Assembly for their own good.

Mr. Sri Prakash paid a tribute to the work of Non-Official European group in the Assembly.

Mr. Sri Prakash left for Madras this morning.

PUBLIC WORK IN NORTH DECCAN

Panchayati Conference Plans For Coordination Of Activities

NASIK (BY MAIL)

With a view to co-ordinating the activities of different public institutions devoted to social, religious, political and literary subjects in the four districts of North Deccan, a conference of representatives of about 45 such institutions was held at Panchavati recently.

Mr. R. H. Gadre, President of the Local Congress Committee presided.

After discussion the Conference appointed a committee of eleven persons with Dr. (Mrs.) Indumati Joshi as convener for the purpose of drawing up a workable programme to be circulated to the various institutions concerned for their opinion and approval.—A. P.

DETENUS FUND

B.P.C.C. Extends Period For Collections

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. have issued the following Press Statement:—

Under instructions from the Congress President, it is hereby announced for the information of the citizens of Bombay that the Detenus Relief Fund which was opened on the All-India Detenus Day on Sunday last, will continue to be collected for some days more.

Contributions will be thankfully received at the Congress House and officially acknowledged. It is hoped that the citizens will not allow this opportunity to let go without doing their bit for the thousands of families in distress.

DETENU DAY AT NAGPUR

NAGPUR, May 20.

Two meetings were held last night to celebrate the Detenu Day under the auspices of the Nagpur Congress Committee and the Nagpur Detenues Relief Committee.

Mrs. Kale presided. At both meetings resolutions were adopted recording protest against detention indefinitely without trial of so many persons all over the country, and Bengal in particular.

Mr. Rulker, president of the Trade Union Congress, General Avari, Doctor Paranjpe, Doctor Khare and others addressed the meeting.—United Press.

DETENU DAY IN POONA

POONA, May 20.

The Detenu Day was celebrated at Poona, in accordance with the resolution of the Congress and the appeal of the Congress president. A meeting was held on the Shanwar Wada Maidan, when speeches were delivered by local Congressmen protesting against the detention of so many young persons without trial indefinitely.—United Press.

NOT MANDATORY AT ALL

Sri Prakash Replies To Critics Of Mangalore Resolutions

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, May 18. An appeal to all workers to clean up their ranks, to exercise the demon of mistrust from their midst and to continue to work together for a common cause in the spirit of mutual confidence and mutual esteem, this is the message that Mr. Sri Prakash, gave to the people of Karnataka, on the eve of his departure from Bangalore, after spending 10 days in the Karnataka Province.

Mr. Sri Prakash also appealed to the people to strengthen the Congress organisation and to join it in their thousands, and "make it a far greater force than it is, so that it may be enabled to lead us to freedom which is our goal." Continuing, Mr. Sri Prakash said:—

NOT MANDATORY AT ALL.

It is possible that some friends would feel that the Conference at Mangalore went beyond its limits in passing resolutions that may be regarded as beyond the mandate of the Congress. As we all know, the Provincial Conferences form no part of the official Congress organisations and are only in the nature of platforms for provincial workers to assemble and compare notes in the light of their own experiences. The resolutions are not mandatory at all; they are recommendations made to the parent body.

NEW IDEAS IN CONGRESS POLITICS.

There are important matters that are now exercising younger minds and which were subjects of some of these resolutions. I beg our leaders to ponder over the new currents of thought that have come in our politics and to give us a proper lead in them. No one need however have any anxiety at all about them. In a way, they should be welcomed as being the free expressions of ideas agitating the minds of younger and more enthusiastic workers who are going to shape the future of the country."

KANNADA NEED NOT FEAR HINDI

One Is Provincial & Other Is Interprovincial, Says Sri Prakash

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, May 18. Mr. Sri Prakash in reply to the Hindi address, made clear the respective positions of Hindi and Kannada. There cannot be a clash between the two, one provincial and the other interprovincial.

In the Cantonment he addressed a crowded meeting regarding the Congress Party in the Assembly. The Congress Party being an eyesore to Government is in itself, a success without outside work. Councils cannot bring Swaraj but can retard it. Hence it is necessary to capture them."

(Continued from column 7)

The increased collection of revenue, such cases of injustice are bound to flourish and the ignorant rayats are bound to suffer. There are very few occasions when the Government has remitted the water-cess on these lands though there are many occasions on which the tanks have been dry and leased out by auction for gram cultivation.

REPAIRS.

The question naturally arises whether the Government is going to spend any money for the current or permanent repairs of the tank. If the Government does so it will be doing some real village uplift work. If the silt in the tanks is removed all the wet lands under the tank will be yielding two crops annually and keeping 200 families engaged throughout the year; but will the Government do that? The present policy of leasing out or selling the lands in the upper beds of the tanks shows that Government does not care if the tanks get silted up as early as possible. In our humble opinion as the Government has realised thousands during the last 80 years from various sources pertaining to the tanks it is just and equitable that part of the money should be spent on restoring the tanks to their former utility.

Either through their own ignorance or through the policy of the District officials, the peasants have been obliged so long, to pay the water-cess on these lands even while they were not getting any water from the tanks. It is hoped that in future at least the water-cess on these lands will be remitted until the Government justifies its claim by effecting permanent repairs to the tanks and supplying sufficient water to the lands.

Their Only Aim

In all these dealings the Officials seem to have only one end in view—that of bringing in more money to the Government treasury.

"Rejection Cannot Mean Acceptance Of Ministerships"

Sardul Singh Interprets Congress Position Regarding Offices Under New Reforms

LAHORE, MAY 18

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar in a statement to the press on Congress and ministerships says:—

"Many papers have adversely criticised Mr. Satyapuri's speech wherein he was reported to have said that under the new constitution Congress should accept ministerships. Mr. Satyapuri has now contradicted that report. But still people ask whether after the Congress having unanimously passed resolutions rejecting the new Constitution, is it possible that Congressmen should accept offices under the new regime?" As Babu Rajendra Prasad has stated, this question has not yet been discussed by the Congress and no one can definitely say in what form the Congress would give effect to its resolution rejecting the so-called Reforms. But I can say easily one thing. When Swaraj was definitely made the goal of Indian Congress, many people were confused by the different interpretations put on the new term. In order to confound Maulana Mahomed Ali, he was once asked by a Britisher who was against the new Congress goal what the Maulana meant by "Swaraj" which he was asking Indians to attain. Maulana replied that Swaraj may mean anything but could never mean British Raj.

Similarly one could say that "Rejection" may take any form which the Congress may finally decide but it could never mean acceptance of ministerships."—United Press.

Our Long-Suffering Agriculturists

(Continued from page 4)

and Hanchinal is a consolidated one under Sec. 101 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code. A water-cess under Sec. 55 of the same code is levied on those lands in the Mangar village that utilise the tank-water. So the average rate of assessment is nearly Rs. 6/ per acre. From a perusal of the reports prepared at the time of revising the assessment, it is clear that this high rate of assessment was fixed on the assumption that the tanks will always be in good condition and capable of supplying constant water to these landholders to enable them to raise two valuable crops annually on these wet lands.

Assessment Raised

But, unfortunately, for the rayats, the Settlement Officers, in their zeal to raise the assessment, have never seen that these assumptions were unwarranted even at the time they were made. Every one of the Settlement Officers has noted that the average annual rainfall in the locality has been diminishing steadily and affecting the accumulation of water in the tanks. At the time of each of the three settlements in 1855, 1286, 1906, some correspondence has gone on about the urgent repairs of the tanks and the officers have mentioned this fact in passing as if it were of no consequence to the business on hand. A majority of these Officers have found that these tanks were becoming dry even in the beginning of November and that they were being leased out by auction for cultivating gram. Some of them have realised the fact that the area under rice has been insignificant and that even that area has not come off very well. They have consequently recommended that the consolidated assessment on these lands should not be raised and that the water-cess should be separated from the land-cess in order to facilitate the remissions necessitated by frequent bad years. In spite of such reports from the men on the spot, their absentee superiors have raised the assessment and ignored the unfavourable circumstances.

The Silt

It is but natural that the streams that bring water to the tanks should also bring silt with it. As the streams often change their currents, they wash in more and more silt. The silt which has continued accumulating for the last 300 years has never been removed in living memory though the rayats have been complaining about it before the Settlement Officers. The Government in recent years have been accelerating the silting of the tanks by being generous at the cost of the rayats. The forest area in the upper bed of the tanks had been wisely kept uncultivated so long. 108 acres from this area has been recently leased out for cultivation to ex-soldiers. These lands which had a hard surface when uncultivated are now ploughed and furrowed every year before the rainy season. The rain water that flows into these tanks through these new fields, brings with it all the surface soil softened by the plough of the ex-soldiers. In addition to this, leases the Government has sold about 36 acres of lands by auction and is contemplating to lease out or sell 95 acres more. Government could never have thought of a better and surer plan of levelling up the tanks with no costs to the Government Treasury.

Have the officials opened their other eye to see whether all these additional items of income to the Government have affected the only source of income to the rayats? Had they done so they would have seen that instead of the 466 acres which yielded rice in 1855, not more than 40 acres out of these heavily assessed 604 acres, yield rice now. The area yielding two crops annually is even less than 40 acres. Had the District officials brought the real state of affairs to the notice of the Government, the water-cess on these lands would have been remitted permanently under G. R. 7087 of 18-7-1907 long long ago. But as long as the officials look only to

(Continued In Col. 5).

Downfall Of Sultan Of "Meh-Sin-Abah"

(From A Special Correspondent)

George something or other was his name, I never did really know it properly because he was always referred to as "The Sultan."

He was not a crowned head, except as head of his family. He did not own any estate or and except his comfortable private house to which was attached a nice piece of garden. But he certainly did give the impression that he was absolutely care free.

There are many other Sultans who could not say that. His nice little home in the pretty suburb was his own property; he could dress well and take his family out drives in his side car. Also at regular intervals he visited the Bank. He did not appear to be counting his money when leaving the Bank, so it appeared to be obvious that his visits were not for withdrawals but for the purpose of depositing.

What could be more peaceful? Even the payment of income tax did not worry him, he could still save a bit, and that bit in the Bank gave him a feeling of affluence and contentment. Being of a happy turn of mind this affluence and good fellowship radiated from him.

ENVY OF MANY

In the smoke room of the local hostelry any Saturday evening or Sunday mid-day, he would refer glibly to his rich relations. This is how he earned the name of "The Sultan", and earned the admiration of a few and the envy of money of his acquaintances.

"The Sultan" had his finger in every pie. When he was not playing with his wireless he was tinkering in the garden, framing a picture or repairing a gate: the Sultan was never idle. You could not pass his comfortable little home without finding him pottering about with something.

The Sultan was not at all displeased with his title. He seemed to think it conveyed the impression that he was a handy man.

And this is how matters stood when the tragedy occurred. I wonder if the word "tragedy" is too strong. To catch a cold in the head is a catastrophe or tragedy but so it happened with the Sultan. A simple cold in the head turned to influenza and as influenza is not safe to carry about to one's place of occupation, the Sultan had to lay off for a little while. On his return, he found that his work, which must

be carried on by somebody else. His services were not wanted.

NOT AT ALL WORRIED

At the age of 38 he was not at all worried to begin with. He continued his visit to the Bank but now it was for a different purpose. His bits of saving were slowly but relentlessly vanishing.

In seeking new employment, he found that he had no special qualifications for a good position. His previous qualifications for his old firm had been his contact and experience of their particular method, but the Sultan, during his reign, had omitted to safeguard his future; he had thought that he was married to his vocation and because he was drawing a good income he thought that was amount that he was worth to his present employers, or to any others.

At the age of 38 it is not easy to get the exact employment one may wish for it is not easy to enter a new sphere of activity. The younger people are there before you, and a young person with experience is better than an elderly person without.

Such is the tragedy that befell the Sultan. His visits at the local hostelry ceased; his glib and glamour vanished from him and he became a back number—as has been.

DISMAL TRAGEDY

It is a dismal tragedy but one that is happening in at least forty per cent. of our homes, and I should not have mentioned it were it not as a warning to other Sultans who are "messin" about instead of strengthening the foundations of their careers.

In former days there was no remedy but the modern times offer facilities whereby the Sultans of to-day can earn educational qualifications which will prove their ability to reign continuously.

FIRE ON BHAVNAGAR STATE RLY.

WADHWAN, May 19.

A serious fire occurred on the Bhavnagar Railway between Ujaval and Dhola yesterday night. Sixty cotton bales were burnt to ashes causing serious damage to vehicles. Mr. Bhatt the Traffic Superintendent with a rescue party hurried to the scene. Passengers were safely conveyed to Dhola Junction without any injury. The Up train was detained ten hours before normal traffic was restored.

Jumpy?
DRINK
POSTUM
contains no caffeine!



"My NERVES were getting jumpy and my appetite began to fall me. After a month's trial of Postum; twice a day my nerves were back to normal and I am eating three hearty meals a day. I feel fit as a fiddle!"

A Backward District

NEED FOR REVIVING RURAL INDUSTRIES OF RATNAGIRI

The Ratnagiri District is reputed to be economically one of the most backward in the Bombay Presidency. There are various factors responsible for this, such as the physical configuration of the tract, the nature of the soil, and the peculiar type of land tenure that prevails. But whatever the causes, one thing is clear that the district, as a whole, does not produce sufficient food even to maintain the local population the whole year round. Owing to the hilly nature of the country, out of a total area of 25-1/2 lakhs the area under food crops is only 600,000 acres. Of the food crops the most important is rice which covers an area of 2-1/2 lakhs of acres, while the other crops are of inferior cereals and pulses which are not of much account. The district has a population of 12-1/2 lakhs, and thus on an average land may be said to be held by one individual to the extent of eight "gunthas." The output from such a piece of land would be about three maunds of rice, while the average consumption of rice is computed at ten maunds. Hence the output of rice in the district—while, after all, is the staple crop—is not enough to feed an individual for more than four months of the year. This position is scarcely paralleled in any other part of the Bombay Presidency. The result has been a regular emigration of the population in search of employment elsewhere, and the bulk of the labour employed in the textile mills is drawn from this district. It is a moot question whether the emigration of about a tenth of its population has been to the advantage of the district and it is also problematical whether the mills in Bombay stand to gain by drawing their labour from a class of persons who still, very naturally, hanker to go back to the land and actually do so at every suitable opportunity, writes V. L. M. "in Harijan."

RURAL UNEMPLOYMENT.

The growth of population in the last decade has added to the acuteness of the problem of rural unemployment in the district, while the prevailing economic depression has added to the burden of agricultural indebtedness. Some steps are being taken to increase the yield from land, and new varieties of rice, the cultivation of soya beans, and the plantation of fruit trees are being popularized. The two principal difficulties that hamper agricultural progress are the nature of the soil and the lack of good communications, especially during the rains, as also that of wider markets. The cultivation of mangoes and of pineapples does not yield the expected results because of the cutting off of direct communications with

places like Bombay during the monsoon. In the past, the people of the district depended on sea-faring, ship-building, soldiering and fishing as subsidiary sources of remunerative occupation, in addition to the pursuit of the local industries. Some of these occupations are no longer open to the people. It is, moreover, the disappearance of the remunerative local industries that has aggravated the economic distress of the people, and it is in the revival of these dead or dying industries and in the introduction of new and useful ones that lies the main hope for their salvation. Although the district is hilly, there are no preserved forests. The hills are now being denuded of trees, but it is not yet too late to mend matters; and groups of cultivators forming themselves into co-operative societies, village panchayats and the local boards can all join in a combined effort to preserve and develop the forest regions, raising timber and teak both for purposes of trade and for the building up of a local furniture industry. Similarly, organized well-directed efforts may serve to secure a larger income than the district derives to-day, from its mango cultivation. A good portion of the mango crop which matures in June practically goes to waste because of the absence of facilities for transport to the markets; and the canning of the mango pulp, the manufacture of powder from the pulp, the preparation of preserves from mango slices will all provide useful cottage industries, the potentialities of which are now under examination. Similar is also the case with the cashewnut which grows in abundance, but the trade in which is now largely controlled by foreign interests. The development of fishing, too, possesses large possibilities, especially in view of the fact that the bulk of the population are fish-eaters and that there are good markets in Bombay, Poona, Kolhapur and Belgaum in the proximity of the district.

That this aspect of the economic life of the district is ever present before the attention of earnest-minded workers in the district is evident from the care and assiduity with which groups of workers in Malvan and in Savantwadi are studying it in all its bearings. Similarly, other groups of workers too are devoting attention to the development of rural industries, and some three months back there was held at Ganpatipule a small exhibition of rural products organized by a body called the Mirjole Grama Sudharana Mandal. In Ratnagiri itself there is a small Swadeshi store run on co-operative lines which specializes in the sale of the products of



Mr. Hansraj Dhanda, Mgr. Director of Swadeshi Manufacturing Syndicate, Ltd., La-hore, who has been awarded a State Scholarship for further training in wool spinning and weaving will sail for England on Thursday next by s.s. "Conte Rosso."

the district. Among these products mention may be made of lacquerware work from Savantwadi (across the border of the district), nibs from Malvan, shoes from different villages including Mirjole, ink packets, and fancy articles made out of the horns of wild buffaloes. There is a small weaving class recently opened in the district by the authorities of the School Board, and there are similar facilities at Rajapur, a taluka town, and two other centres. It is necessary, however, that these activities should be co-ordinated under the aegis of a body like the All-India Village Industries Association and given a vigour and momentum which would serve, in the course of a decade or so, to dam the drain of brain and brawn outside the district.

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

(Continued from page 6.) so inconvenient, but then, what would be the political, or electioneering, value of such a change?

Pilsudski's Death And After

On the Continent of Europe, two events of major importance consist in the visit of M. Laval to Moscow, and the death of Marshal Pilsudski, the Polish Dictator. The Franco-Russian Pact is now an accomplished item of European diplomacy. Despite all protestations and explanations, every one knows against whom it is intended, and will, if necessity arises, be used. Poland, after the death of the old soldier, becomes, once more, more amenable to French influences than was the case in the last year or so. With Russia and France in alliance, on the one hand, and Soviet and Roumania on the other, Poland cannot very well keep out of the ring surrounding on all sides Germany. It is a matter of self-existence for the Poles, who owe their very life as a State to France,—to keep well with the great Western Republic. The Nazis have nothing to give to their friends; and their friends have everything to fear from that very friendship. Britain may be seeking to tempt Germany back to the League of Nations, but the hope for such a consummation is very slender. The report, therefore, of M. Laval's visit to Berlin seems too good to be true. But miracles may happen even in the twentieth century.

The Italo-Abyssinian differences have not yet taken the shape of an arbitration by force of arms. Perhaps, those who count in such matters will see to it that the principle of conciliation is accepted, and proves successful in putting an end to this misunderstanding, at least temporarily. The Danubian Conference is being prepared for by conversations between the Austrian and Italian diplomats, as also between those of the other countries concerned. That Conference, however, is no more likely to settle the European problem than the League Council, or the Stresa Conference. Mass persecution in Germany is as active as ever; and that country is in no mood to listen to peaceful persuasion. The open outbreak of Paganism, in such strongholds of Catholicism as Bavaria or Rhineland might obtain beyond endurance the internal unity of Germany.

America Undecided

In America, they are still undecided about the future of Silver, and the fate of the Recovery programme. The Bonus Bill is likely to be vetoed by the President, who thereby will prove that he is in no mood to surrender. Morgenthau's broadcast announcement about the Currency policy gives no indication about the eventual line of American action in that

SALE OF LAND IN BURMA

Indian Delegation Finds Solution To Problem Of Ownership

MADRAS, May 18. Information received here about the Burma Indian Delegation to England shows that Nattukotal Chettiyars' rights in Burma under the new Constitution have been satisfactorily settled.

It is understood that as a result of their deputation, an amendment will be made in the India Bill by which lands in possession of non-agriculturists could be sold to anybody while agriculturists could sell their lands only to agriculturists. Thus the vexed question of right of ownership and right to sell, on the part of Indians in Burma, has been settled.

Further it is understood that the Chettiyars' Association will get a seat in the Lower House of the Burma Legislature.

The entry of Indian labourers, it is also learnt, will be amicably settled by the necessary amendment to the Instrument of Instructions. United Press.

KARACHI TRAGEDY LEAGUE

The Karachi Tragedy League, which has been formed in connection with the recent firing incident, has now defined the scope of its activities. Its aims and objects are to bring pressure on the Government through Constitutional agitation.

(a) to appoint an independent and impartial Commission of Public Enquiry into Karachi firing, (b) to press Government to compensate the families of the dead and the injured, (c) to demand necessary action against those responsible for mishandling the situation and responsible for firing and (d) to ask for the future a declaration of policy dispensing with the use of bullets in dispersing meetings or processions.

The League will also work for the appointment of a non-official Commission of Inquiry if Government fails to conduct an independent and impartial public inquiry. Among other things the League will adopt necessary relief measures and endeavour to secure redress and compensation for the sufferers in the tragedy by means of legal proceedings.

regard; and Mr. Neville Chamberlain for Britain repays the compliment by being as indefinite and obscure as his cousin on the opposite shore. Each country wants to wait until the other comes to heel and seeks stabilisation, which both desire, but neither waits stabilisation to be achieved at such a point as would render competition with the other in foreign markets impossible or even difficult; nor even maintained by such means as might prevent a future lapse from the paths of economic rectitude impracticable. Silver has, in the world markets, improved in the meanwhile once again; and this time more steadily than last, thereby evidencing a greater lasting quality than was the fact on the last occasion of a sensational rise in its price. It is still very far from the rupee melting point in India; and, perhaps, that point might not be attained at all. But that does not prevent the authorities concerned from feeling extremely anxious, and considering measures, which are none of them, likely to give universal or unmitigated satisfaction. Under such a state of uncertainty, how can there be any lasting or substantial recovery? N. R. A. has been extended for two years; but a violent dispute seems to have broken out between Ickes and Hopkins of the Administration and Senator Long of Louisiana and his creature, Governor Talmadge on the other in regard to carrying out of £100 million programme of public works to solve unemployment. Long wants to superintend the whole of the grant made to his State himself, but neither the P. W. A. nor F.E.R.A. would listen to him. The Administration has declined to make any grant to Louisiana. They have also won another victory for the Administration by getting passed through Congress, in scheduled time and without official pressure, the Social Security Bill setting up a system of Old Age Pensions and Unemployment Insurance. These are new liabilities assumed by the Federal Government for the first time; and they can now reasonably claim to be a civilized State.

Japan remaining firm in her policy of keeping the Oil Monopoly in Manchukuo for her own people, the foreign interests concerned have decided to withdraw all their stocks. Will they be allowed to effect that withdrawal? And will Japan really suffer even if a withdrawal does take place?

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RACIAL PREJUDICE IN ZANZIBAR Overseas Leader Pleads For Repeal Of Anti-Indian Measures

INDORE, (By Mail).

A plea for co-ordinated efforts in India and England for repeal some of the recently enacted laws in Zanzibar, which prejudicially affected the rights of Indian settlers there, was made by Mr. Ghulamali Quadarbhoy, a Zanzibar Indian leader, in a statement to the Press.

ANTI-INDIAN POLICY.

The anti-Indian measures passed by the Zanzibar Government, Mr. Ghulamali pointed out, were the outcome of a policy which first originated in South Africa and were later on copied by Kenya and other British African possessions. Recently the Portuguese Government in their Colonies and possessions had also passed such anti-Indian laws.

When representations were made, very unsatisfactory replies were received, and they were even indirectly told that that was the best treatment that could possibly be expected. Mr. Ghulamali was, therefore, emphatic that Government of India should lose no time in taking steps to retrieve the position of Indians overseas.

NO ILL-FEELING AT ALL.

As regards Zanzibar, Mr. Ghulamali said that the relations between the Arabs and Indian Settlers were quite cordial, and till the enactment of the recent anti-Indian measures there had been no ill-feeling at all.

Mr. Ghulamali maintained that the Zanzibar Legislation had no comparison with the Punjab Land Alienation Act and that it was primarily a racial discrimination measure aimed at depriving

Bhavnagar Blind School's Good Progress

The report of the Krishnakumarasinhji School and Home for the Blind, Takhteshwar Plot, Bhavnagar, for the year ending 31st October 1934, states:—

The Institution, the only and first of its kind in Kathiawar serves the two-fold purpose of ameliorating the condition of the poor blind of the State and the Province by affording them instruction in reading, writing, (Brail system), elementary arithmetic, and general knowledge, and also enabling them to stand on their own legs when they grow up by reason of training in special branches like music, tailoring, handicraft, etc.

The School work is conducted by regularly graded classes according to the capacity of the boys and the progress made by them. All the teachers are carefully selected having regard to their past experience in this line and their training in well-known Schools for the Blind.

The health of the students is carefully looked after. As the number of students increase we look forward to have a building of our own through the generosity of sympathetic donors aided by the help of the State. For this purpose a building fund has been started and donations towards it will be gratefully accepted. A tentative plan of the building has been prepared.

Indian settlers of their rights and creating ruptures between them and the Arabs. There was no agricultural problem in Zanzibar which required protection like the agriculturists of the Punjab.—A. P.

Kill Kidney Trouble Quick

Thousands of sufferers from kidney trouble and bladder weakness have stopped getting up nights, leg pains, nervousness, stiffness, rheumatism, dizziness, lameness, burning, itching, smarting, acidity and loss of vision by a doctor's new discovery called Patentex (Biaz-tex). Gently sweet, tastes like candy, and does not irritate. In 15 minutes cures acute purifying your blood. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Guaranteed to end your troubles in 4 days or money back. Get Cyster at all chemists or Muller-Messers, Bombay.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON DOWN BY 3 POINTS

Unsatisfactory Wall Street Advices

GOLD UNCHANGED AND SILVER EASY

Grains Quiet And Metals Steady

BOMBAY, May 20.

On Monday, Cross Rates ruled very steady.

NEW YORK COTTON NERVOUS

New York Cotton was nervous from the very start. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There was a lack of speculative buying. Less satisfactory Wall Street advices caused weakness.

GOLD UNCHANGED AND SILVER EASY

Gold was unchanged and silver was easy.

GRAINS QUIET AND METALS STEADY

Wheat was quiet and linseed was featureless. Metals were steady and rubber was easy.

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES FEATURELESS

The London Stock Exchange showed less activity but the undertone was very favourable. Gilt-edged Securities were featureless.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(July 1935.)	New York, May 20.
Previous closing	12.04
To-day's opening	12.01
Difference	-.03
To-day's closing	12.01
Difference	-.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(July 1935.)	Liverpool, May 20.
Previous closing	6.52
To-day's opening	6.50
Difference	-.02
To-day's closing	6.49
Difference	-.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

July/August Rs. 238-8.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, May 20. From the initial stage nervousness prevailed among the operators in New York Cotton Market which developed considerable weakness on liquidation prompted by foreign cables and less satisfactory Wall Street advices. Transactions were limited and prices moved within a narrow range.

Transactions in July opened at 12.01, i.e., 3 points lower than the previous closing. Later due to the lack of speculative support prices gradually eased to 11.96, thus registering a drop of 8 points. However prices were pushed up to 12.02 as there appeared some covering operations. After hovering about this level for some time prices declined on liquidation. The New York Cotton Market finally closed at 12.01 with a decline of 3 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 20. The following were the opening ranges.

July (12.19/12.19)	12.02/12.00
October (11.93/11.92)	11.83/11.81
December (11.97/11.95)	11.86/11.85

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 20. The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American May (6.60)	6.52
American July (6.52)	6.52
Egyptian May (8.16)	8.14
Egyptian July (8.14)	8.12

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 20. Broach July/August moved around Rs. 238 1/2 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 238-10 with New York futures 5 points down.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

May	Liverpool, May 18.
July	62-3/8-3/8d
Oct.	64-3/4-1/2d
Dec.	66-7/8-5/8d
	68-1/8-5/8d

NEW YORK SUGAR

July	New York, May 18.
Sept.	2.47 plus .01
Dec.	2.55 plus .01
Jan.	2.63 plus .01
	2.47 plus .03

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 20. Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 64-7/8, October 67, December 68-1/8. There was some enquiry and the market displayed better undertone.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 20. Chicago wheat opened quiet at 89-7/8 for May. The market was quiet and inactive on commission house selling and liquidation.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 20. The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£229-1/2 buyers £229 3/4 sellers. Firm) £228 1/2 buyers, £229 sellers. Dull.
Lead (£13 15/16 buyers £14 sellers. Steady). Unquoted.
Electrolytic Copper (£37 1/4 to £38). £37 to £37 3/4
Glasgow (£70) £70.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10) 0-10.
Indian Pekoe higher (1-0) 1/4-1-0 1/4.
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11) 0-11.
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10) 1-10.

JUTE.

Crop May June (£19 3/8 sellers) £19 3/4 paid and buyers.
Dunlop June (£22) £22 1/2 sellers.
Lightning July (20 1/4 sellers) £20 1/2 sellers.

RUBBER.

Spot (6) 5 15/16 paid and value buyers.
Forward (6 7/16) 6 3/8 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay May-June (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 3/16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta May-June (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata (£9 1/2 sellers) £9 9/16 sellers.
Groundnut Comorandall (£15 7/16 sellers) £15 3/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September Delivery
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, May 20.
Rates at 9 a.m. Rs. 7-1.
Rates at 12 noon Rs. 7-0-9.
Rates at 3-30 p.m.—Payment.
Rates at 5-30 p.m. Rs. 7-0-6.
Rates at 6-30 p.m. Rs. 7-0-3.
Rates at 8-30 p.m. Rs. 7-0-3.
Rates at 10-30 p.m. Rs. 6-15-6.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 20.
Wheat September Rs. 4-6-3.
Linseed September Rs. 7-0-9.
The tone was quiet.

JUTE SHARES

UNCHANGED

Engineering Shares Better

CALCUTTA, May 20.

Jutes ruled practically unchanged and moderate business was put through towards the close. The undertone was firm. Coals continued steady and teas were unchanged. In miscellaneous engineering shares were better. Government securities were firm. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—Three and half per cent Government Paper 94/8; four per cent loan 1960/70 107/2; five per cent loan 1945/55 117/2 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial fully paid 156/7; Reserve Bank 119.

Coals:—Amalgamated 25/4; Equitable 39/2; Fench Valley 58/8.

Jutes:—Agarpara 28/4; Do pref 137 small lot; Anglo-India 492/8; Belvedere 385; Gloster pref 148 small lots; Fort William 347 c div; Gouropore 730; Do pref 128 ex div; Howrah 58/4; Kamarhaty 582; Do pref 131; Kelvin pref 151; Menga 38 odd lot; National 25/10; Presidency 5/11; Union 5/7.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone ordy 19/2; Do pref 15; Burn and Co. ordy 302; Do seven per cent pref 131; Do six per cent pref 114/9; Titagur Paper ordy 22/4; Do Pref. 8 per cent pref rupees 100 paid 161/8; Sugar:—Crown and Co. 20/5; Debentures: four per cent 1907/33 Calcutta Port Trust 101/12 small lot; five and half per cent 1915/35 Chowghee property 96/8; five and half per

Political Events Curtail Business On Stock Exchange

RENEWED STRENGTH IN STERLING IN LATE DEALINGS

Wall Street Quietly Steady

(Special Cable).

On the Stock Exchange, coming political events at home and abroad curtailed business but markets generally were cheerful with further gains in several directions. Kaffirs, however, suffered from liquidation and international after being uncertain became firmer.

A feature in foreign exchanges was renewed strength in sterling in late dealings in terms of French franc which was quoted 74.81 but the energetic intervention by British control checked too rapid appreciation of sterling which nevertheless showed a very strong undertone.

Three months' French franc were quoted 165 centimes discount.

Wall Street opened quietly steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, May 20. The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at 98.

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday, May 10, 97 1/4.
Monday, May 13, 98.
Tuesday, May 14, 98 1/4.
Wednesday May 15, 98 1/4.
Thursday, May 16, 99.
Friday, May 17, 98 1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 20. Foreign bonds were generally firm. Markets otherwise and general business were less active. Gilt-edged were easy. International and oil shares were weaker on less satisfactory Wall Street advices.

BRITISH FUNDS.

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£89 3/4) £89 3/4.
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108 7/8) £108 3/4.
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£114 1/4) £114 1/4.
4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 1/4) £118 1/8.
3 1/2 per cent War Loans (£106 7/8) £106 3/4.
5 per cent Victory Bonds (£116 5/8) £116 5/8.

INDUSTRIALS.

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (27-1 1/2) 27-1 1/2.
Marks and Spencer Splits share (47/8) 47/8.
Hydro Electric (dol. 4 1/8) dol. 4 1/8.
Musical Industries (27-6) 27-3.
Princhin Johnson (42-7 1/2) 42-7 1/2.
Imperial Chemical (35-0) 35-0.
Imperial Chemical Ord. (8-6) 8-6.

Woolworth New Ford (112-0) 112-10 1/2.
Realisation 1930 (85 1/2) 83.
Dunlop Rubber (14-0) 44-0.
University Ordinary (29-0) 29-0.
Ford Motors (31-10 1/2) 32-7 1/2.
Cables and Wireless (6 1/4) 6 1/4.

British American Tobacco (125-0) 125-0.
Camera A (£8) £8.
Imperial Tobacco Ord. (138-1 1/2) 139-4 1/2.
P & O S N Co. Ltd. (17-4 1/2) 17-4 1/2.

Distillers (94-0) 94-8.
Bred and Dyers (7-3) 7-3.
British Celanese (11-9) 11-9.
J & P Coates Ordinary (65-0) 65-0.

Coutaulds Ordinary (54-4 1/2) 54-4 1/2.
Fine Cotton Spinners (5-6) 6-0.
Western Ltd. Ordinary (13-1 1/2) 13-1 1/2.

Inter. Nickels (29 3/4) 29 1/4.
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-4 1/2) 5-4 1/2.
Tata Iron and Steel (£109 1/2) £109 1/2.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, May 20. Ready Javas Rs. 13-13.
S.S. Subedar Rs. 4-7-6.
Shipment April Rs. 4-4-6.
Shipment May Rs. 4-3-9.
Shipment June Rs. 4-4.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 4-4.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 4-4-6.
Saraya Rs. 14.
Harinagar Rs. 13-14.
Java Spot Rs. 14.

Market steady.

cent 1904/06/36/41 Olive Mills 103/8 small lot; six per cent 1925/55 Calcutta Municipal 115/12.—A. P.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

Union Of British Journalists Declares Determination To Stand By Honour Of Profession

Recent attacks made on the liberty of the press in Great Britain were the subject of a resolution proposed by Mr. E. C. Castle, of Manchester, at the annual delegate conference of the National Union of Journalists at Southampton.

The resolution, which was carried without discussion, was that the "conference viewed with concern the recent attacks that have been made on the liberty of the press and the suggestions made in authoritative quarters that some form of control might be exercised on the publication of news and opinion or on the employment of journalists. Any external interference, however well intentioned, is fraught with grave peril not only to the freedom of expression, but to the livelihood of journalists themselves. The conference believes that the only practical remedy for the falsifying of news is in the ability of the union to support any journalist who refused to write something which he knew was false. It reposes its trust for the improvement of journalistic standards in trade union determination to stand behind any member dismissed or victimised for refusing to do work incompatible with the honour and interests of the profession."

A motion that the conference instructs the executive council to take a further ballot on the issue of affiliating to the Trades Union Congress was lost on a card vote of 2,215 for and 2,217 against. The retiring president, Mr. E. J. T. Didymus, was presented with a president's medal by a German woman delegate who was exiled from Germany under the Nazi regime. One hundred and seventy delegates attended the conference, which had the largest agenda that has ever come before such a conference. Delegates and their wives were entertained to luncheon on the Cunard White Star liner Majestic.—"Manchester Guardian."

SERIOUS RIOT IN TEA ESTATE

Armed Police Rushed To Scene

DIBRUGARH, May 20.

According to a wire received here this morning a serious rioting took place in the Jutilbari tea estate on Sunday evening, in the course of which Mr. C. R. Blake, Manager of the concern, was severely assaulted by labourers who dealt severe cut wounds with sharp weapons on various parts of his body. He was immediately removed to hospital in a precarious condition.

Several labourers have been arrested in this connection. Mr. W. Zaman, Deputy Superintendent of Police, left for the place of occurrence with a posse of armed constables for investigation.—United Press.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

Madras Case Involving 3 1/2 Lakhs

MADRAS, May 20.

A complaint filed on behalf of Mr. Soorah Latchmiah Chetty by his agent against Mr. J. McIver, senior partner of Messrs. Hudson Todd and Co. Stock brokers, and Mr. K. S. Narasimachari, until recently an assistant in the same firm, for alleged criminal breach of trust to the extent of about Rs. 3-1/2 lakhs came up for hearing to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and was adjourned to 13th June.—A. P.

"NO NEED FOR MY BLESSINGS"

Satyamurti Will Be All Right Without It, Says Mahatma

MADRAS, May 20.

Mr. Satyamurti who wrote to Mahatma Gandhi seeking his blessings on the assumption of the presidency of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee has received the following reply: "You are a tempter. I must not succumb to you. You will be alright without my blessings. As you have well said you will succeed if you deserve success."—A. P.

MADRAS ECONOMIC COUNCIL

Chief Minister To Be Chairman

OOTACAMUND, May 20.

The Chief Minister will be chairman of the Economic Council which will be inaugurated on 1st June. The Council will consist of Heads of Departments mostly belonging to the "Transferred" half such as Agriculture, Co-operation and Industries.—A. P.

MADRAS RECORDS 106.1 DEGREES

Guntur And Bezvada Follow Suit With 116 And 114

MADRAS, May 20.

Madras recorded to-day the maximum temperature of 106.1 degrees. Weather is sultry and dry.

Guntur and Bezvada registered 116 and 114 degrees respectively.

Vizagapatnam had a sudden squall of wind and rain accompanied by thunder last evening.—United Press.

DO AWAY WITH EMERGENCY ACT

Journalists Protest Against Extension Of Restrictions On Press

CALCUTTA, May 20.

The Executive Committee of the Indian Journalists' Association passed to-night a resolution, in view of the fact that the period of the currency of the Press Emergency Powers Act is due to expire in the course of this year, urging the Government not to extend the period or annex the measure in a modified form and requesting the Assembly Members to vehemently oppose any attempt to maintain fetters on the press.

CONFERENCE IN CALCUTTA.

Another resolution passed was that an all-India Conference of Journalists be held in Calcutta in July or August before the Assembly session, in view of the proposal for the re-introduction of the Press Emergency Powers Act, so that necessary steps might be devised for safeguarding and promoting the interests of the press and journalists.—United Press.

GRUESOME FIND IN RAVI RIVER

Dead Body Floats With Weight Round Neck

LAHORE, May 20.

Mystery surrounds the find of the dead body of a Hindu in a highly decomposed condition, floating in the river Ravi near Baradari. A sack of stones was tied with a piece of string round his neck. The right side of his face and nose was found to be disfigured.

Foul play is suspected. Police investigation is proceeding.—United Press.

DEADLOCK IN PINDI CONGRESS COMT.

Sequel To Differences Between Socialists And Others

RAWALPINDI, May 20.

A deadlock has arisen in the Rawalpindi Congress Committee following the resignation of the president, secretary and almost all members of the Executive Committee on account of differences between the Socialist members of the Working Committee and the older Congressmen.

In the last general election to the City Congress Committee, the Socialists secured a large majority. They, however, did not put up their own candidates for any office leaving the same to the older Congressmen to fill. The president, Mr. G. C. Bhasin recently resigned for private reasons. This was followed by the resignation of the General Secretary and all Socialist members.

It is expected that the acting president will dissolve the Committee altogether shortly.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1935

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Jagirdar Shot Dead In Broad Day Light

No Pact Between I. L. P. & Communist Party

"United Front" Is Like Game Of Fox And Goose, Says South Wales' Worker

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON. (By Air Mail.) What was regarded as the most controversial section of the new statement of policy of the Independent Labour Party was reached at the annual Conference of the I. L. P. at Derby on Sunday last—that dealing with the "working class" movement in England and the I. L. P. There was some laughter when the Standing Orders Committee of the Executive recommended the substitution of "working-class" instead of "proletariat" and of "middle-class" instead of "petit-bourgeoisie".

FOX AND GOOSE GAME

The document as submitted by the National Council contained a declaration that the Communist Party, in spite of great efforts and sacrifices by many of its members, had failed to gain influence or leadership over any large number of workers. "While the present differences in policy, tactics, organisational basis, and international associations remain, any attempt to combine the I. L. P. and the Communist Party would have divisive rather than unifying results", it stated.

A delegate proposed that the whole of the paragraph criticising the tactics of the Communist Party should be omitted. He said he was the son of a road sweeper, but "made a bit of money" as an estate agent out of the capitalist system, although he abhorred it. Another delegate said that the I. L. P. in South Wales had tried to unite with the Communist Party on specific issues, but 75 per cent. of their time had been occupied in defending the I. L. P. against the attacks of the Communist Party. "In this case", he said, "the Communist Party is the fox and the I. L. P. is the goose. The only unity you will have is when the goose is inside the fox, and some of us are not prepared to be swallowed".

REDS TURNING REACTIONARY!

Mr. J. McGovern, M. P. declared that the Communist Party was daily getting more and more reactionary. The wine of success went to the head of the Communist Party. The I. L. P. was getting more and more revolutionary. Mr. McGovern declared that he had taken part in more united front work than anyone else in Britain, but he realised that the Communists had made many breaches of the united front, particularly during the last Scottish hunger march. He stood for a united movement, but it must include sections of the Labour Party and the best elements in the Communist Party. "There is not a cat in hell's chance for a united workers' movement through united action with the Communist Party", he added.

All the amendments were defeated, and this section of the policy statement opposing a pact with the Communist Party was adopted.

DEFENCE OF C. P.

There was a scene later when a Lancashire delegate tried to answer Mr. McGovern. One delegate felt that the criticisms of the Communist Party contained in the policy statement might be matters of argument, they certainly were not statements of fact. What was true in these criticisms of the C. P. was at least equally true of the I. L. P. He summarised the whole section of the policy statement as a farago of half-truths, no-truths and arrant nonsense. "Who has done anything but the Communist Party?" he asked. "Why does the Trade Union Council think it worth

while to put the C. P. outside the pale, but is content to ignore us? It is that we have done nothing to make us worthy of their powder and shot?"

TO FIGHT GENERAL ELECTION

The conference on Monday decided to put forward candidates in as many constituencies as possible at the next General Election. An endeavour would be made to avoid conflicts with the Communist Party. Particular attention would, however, be given to constituencies where the Labour candidate was "notoriously reactionary" or where there were prospects of a straight fight with a Labour candidate without the danger of splitting the working-class vote in the presence of capitalist candidates.

DIPLOMATIC NECESSITY

Moving the adoption of that part of the policy statement dealing with war and imperialism, Miss Jennie Lee stated that "Nobody on this platform used any such paltry argument as sneering at Soviet Russia for singing 'God Save the King'. We accept that as a diplomatic necessity. If that necessity is also leading Russia to make diplomatic pacts, then Russia is choosing her own way to state of war. There could be no more unfair or irresponsible statement than that there is a single person or group within the I. L. P. who do not want to do everything in his power to protect Soviet Russia and maintain world peace".

EXPECTATION UNFULFILLED

Mr. Maxton in his presidential address on Saturday declared that the expectation that the pressure of the I. L. P. would compel the Labour Party to take up the struggle for the workers was still unfulfilled. The time was not far distant when it would be practical politics for a new workers' party to take shape in Great Britain. More and more the mass of the workers were looking to the united front of the I. L. P. and the Communist Party to lead their agitation and actively voice their discontent. The purpose of the I. L. P. was the achievement of a World Socialist Commonwealth—a world free from poverty, from the menace of war and from tyranny.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Before the conclusion of the Conference on Monday evening, Mr. Campbell Stephen on behalf of the Executive explained that in the Party's policy of international association its object was to maintain friendly co-operation with the Communist International. What was really wanted, he added, was a Fourth International, where they could start with a clean slate and promote a world-wide Socialist movement. By a unanimous vote, the Conference re-elected Mr. J. Maxton, M. P., as the Chairman of the Party for the ensuing year.

"UNITED FRONT"

By a large majority, the conference of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers, in London, on Monday, declined to reconsider its rejection of the "united front" proposals made by the Communist Party. It was a determined attempt to get the Communist version of the "united front" approved, which was decisively defeated at the resumed delegate conference. The rejected resolution called on the Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress to "reconsider their refusal of the united-front proposals of the Communist Party, and other working class bodies with a view to arriving at a working agreement with those bodies".

For the proposition it was

PATNA EDITOR ACQUITTED

E. I. Railway's Defamation Case Against Labour Paper Fails

PATNA, May 20.

The defamation case against Mr. Mitter, Editor, and Mr. Gupta, the printer and publisher of "Mazdoor" came to an end today when the jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty.

Mr. Justice Shearer addressing the accused said "Mr. Mitter and Mr. Gupta the jury have brought in a unanimous verdict of not guilty. I have no hesitation in accepting their verdict as it is both correct and just. I acquit you both and order your discharge."

This case, it will be recalled, was filed by Mr. Doran, Staff Superintendent of the East India Railway against the "Mazdoor" the official organ of the Railwaymen's Union, on charges of defamation, intimidation and alleged jobbery, contained in an article published in the paper—United Press.

INQUIRY INTO BENGAL REPRESSION

LUCKNOW, May 20.

The "United Press" understands that the committee appointed by the Congress Assembly Party to inquire into the question of repression in Bengal, will finally consider its report some time in Simla; the exact date will be fixed later.

Before that it will meet at Calcutta to discuss the matter with the Bengal representatives and also examine the witnesses if it thinks it necessary. "The secretary is in correspondence with the members of the committee as regards the final fixing of the date of the meeting at Calcutta."

FRANCHISE IN REFORMS

Conference Of Collectors At Ooty

OOTACAMUND, May 20.

The Governor opened at the Secretariat this morning a Conference of Collectors to discuss matters relating to administrative questions.

Besides 12 Collectors, Executive Councillors, Ministers and Members of the Board of Revenue certain heads of departments attended the Conference, which concludes on May 25.

The Conference will discuss, among other subjects, franchise and electoral matters under the new constitution.—A.P.

CRISIS IN JUTE INDUSTRY LIKELY

CALCUTTA, May 20.

A serious crisis with grave repercussions on the economic life of Bengal is likely in the jute industry at no distant date if no action is taken to avert it.—United Press.

pointed out that the working class was faced with increasing attacks, and that there was a developing menace of war and Fascism, and that the only way to combat this was by building up the broadest united front of the working class.

A delegate from South Wales ridiculed the idea that there had been a "united front" in South Wales, saying that at the municipal elections every Labour candidate was opposed by the Communists, who, on the other hand, offered no opposition to an independent candidate. The Political General Secretary of the Union and this year's chairman of the Labour Party said the Federation's greatest work was in preventing the Communist Party splitting the Federation. He added that the aim of the Communists was to get inside not to build, but to wreck.

MEN IN AMBUSH ESCAPE AFTER OUTRAGE

AJMER, May 20.

The Thakar of Gothiana, a Jagirdar and his servant are reported to have been shot dead in broad daylight yesterday in a village nearly 30 miles from here. They were returning home when five or six persons lying in ambush are alleged to have fired and disappeared. Investigations are proceeding.—A. P.

INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR DEPT.

Mr. Ram Krishna To Act As Deputy Secretary

SIMLA, May 18.

Mr. Ram Krishna, Director of Industries, Madras, will officiate as Deputy Secretary in the Industries and Labour Department, Government of India, as a consequence of the changes to be brought about by the absence from India of Sir Frank Noyce on four months' leave.

Mr. D. G. Mitchell, as announced, will act as Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, while Mr. A. G. Glow, now Joint Secretary, will officiate as secretary and Mr. E. M. Jenkins, Deputy Secretary will go to Mr. Glow's place.—United Press.

MALAVIYAJI CHANGES HIS MIND

BENARES, MAY 20.

It is understood that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has now decided not to go to England, and therefore the proposal of sending the anti-communal award deputation to England under his leadership has been given up.—A. P.

BARMAN RUN OVER BY TRAIN

BOMBAY, Monday.

Antone Francis (32), a barman, whose body was found mutilated on Platform IV of Victoria Terminus about 6 a.m. to-day is stated to have been run over by a train.

The railway police state that he committed suicide by throwing himself under the train while it was in motion.

Julie Lobo, his mistress, while giving evidence before the Deputy Coroner, stated that the deceased was suffering from pains in the abdomen for about a week.

He left home at 5 a.m. to-day saying that he would return at 6-30 a.m.

At 6-45 a.m. witness went to look for him at the Victoria Terminus, where she was informed by a ticket collector that there was an accident. The body which was cut into two was shown to her and she identified it.

Further inquiry was adjourned to May 23.

JOSEPH BHORE MAY GET P. C.

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

It is reliably understood that Sir Joseph Bhore is expected to figure as a Privy Councillor in the Jubilee Honours list which will be published along with His Majesty's Birthday Honours List.—United Press.

Silver Jubilee Postal Seals

SIMLA, May 20.

It seems that the sale of the Silver Jubilee Postal Seals, proceeds from which were meant for the Jubilee Fund, has not been satisfactory and accordingly, the period of sale, which finished on May 15 has been extended to May 31.

Three lakhs Seals have been printed and if all are sold it would yield—roughly—an income of one lakh for the Jubilee Fund.—A.P.

FIGHT FOR EQUAL RIGHTS

Ratnagiri Harijans Want Reserved Seats In Local Institutions

(From A Correspondent.)

RATNAGIRI, May 19. The third session of the Depressed Classes Conference of the Ratnagiri District was held last week at Devruki under the Presidency of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

The Conference was attended by over 5,000 people. A special Pandit was erected near the Dak Bungalow for the conference.

Twelve resolutions were adopted at the conference. They appealed to the caste Hindus to Co-operate with the Depressed Classes in their movement for reforms, requested Government to offer all possible help to Harijans whenever they were persecuted by the caste Hindus, asked Government to reserve seats in all local institutions for the Depressed Classes according to their population ratio, to investigate cases where Harijans were deprived of Vastani lands, to open Military service to the Depressed Class to make adequate provision for their education, to enhance the amount of remuneration the Mahars were getting for services rendered to Government, to provide them services in the various departments of the Government according to their population ratio and further requested Government and councillors to take necessary steps for the abolition on the Khoti system.

FORWARD HARIJANS.

A resolution condemning the attitude of those members of the class who were still lagging behind in their movement for social reform and recommending the establishment of organisations under the guidance of Mr. Ambedkar for fighting out the evils they were suffering from was also passed.

The last resolution adopted at the meeting asked the Depressed Class to take steps to establish their right of equality in the celebrations of Shri Bhargava Ram near Chiploon which received grants from Government.

In his presidential address Dr. Ambedkar exhorted the audience to continue the fight with unabated vigour and establish the right of equality in all fields. He laid great stress on the duties of the Depressed Class towards themselves so far as abstaining from the habit of eating carion and removing dead animals. Dr. Ambedkar was presented with an address and Silver Casket containing a purse of Rs. 200.

AERONAUTICAL ACADEMY

Indian Capital With Predominantly Indian Directorate

SIMLA, May 20.

Provisional conclusions of the Government regarding the Aeronautical Academy, Delhi, are likely to be reached in a fortnight. The private company running the Academy will have a predominantly Indian directorate and the entire capital will be raised in India.

The directorate is expected to be made as broad-based as possible by including various interests concerned with air transport in India. The question of the form of assistance by Government in the early stages of the Academy's development and the desirability of otherwise providing scholarships for deserving boys is under consideration.—A.P.

Narayan Sakdeo charged with theft of a pair of slippers at the Bullion Exchange Building, Sheikh Memon Street on Friday, was put up before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalwalla, Presidency Magistrate on Monday.

DISAPPOINTMENT FOR FRUIT MERCHANTS

Inspite Of Mr. Kambli's Assurance Conference Supports Inquiry Committee Findings

A deputation of the Fruit and Vegetable Merchants of Bombay waited on Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli on Monday afternoon at the Secretariat and requested him to give them more time to consider the report of the Committee on the Improvement in the Marketing of Fruit and Vegetables in the City of Bombay.

The Minister for Agriculture assured them that the Conference of Merchants that would be meeting in the course of the evening would consider the whole Report, with the interest of the Fruit Merchants in view.

The Conference of Merchants and officials that met at the Secretariat to consider the Report, in the evening were in favour of the findings of the Report on the whole.

THEY PLEAD FOR TIME.

Six members of the Fruit and vegetable merchants' deputation who waited on the Minister of Agriculture stated that as the Report published was in English and as many of the merchants had not yet read the Report and hence were unable to express their opinion on the Report, and as several merchants had no time at their disposal to study the Report as they were busy owing to very heavy trade of mangoes, the time for the deputation to wait should be changed by at least one month.

The Minister assured them that the Conference of the different interests that had been called at the Secretariat to consider the

Report would consider the merchants' view sympathetically.

LICENSE FEE.

Excepting for the representatives of the Merchants, all those present at the Conference, (there were about 18) it appears approved of the Rs. 25 licence fee that every merchant has to pay.

Regarding the extension of the Crawford Market, Mr. Clee, the Municipal Commissioner was of opinion that the Crawford Market could not be further extended mainly because of the financial difficulties that were facing the Corporation. The Conference however agreed that the Crawford Market should be used mainly for wholesale business and retail business should be done somewhere else.

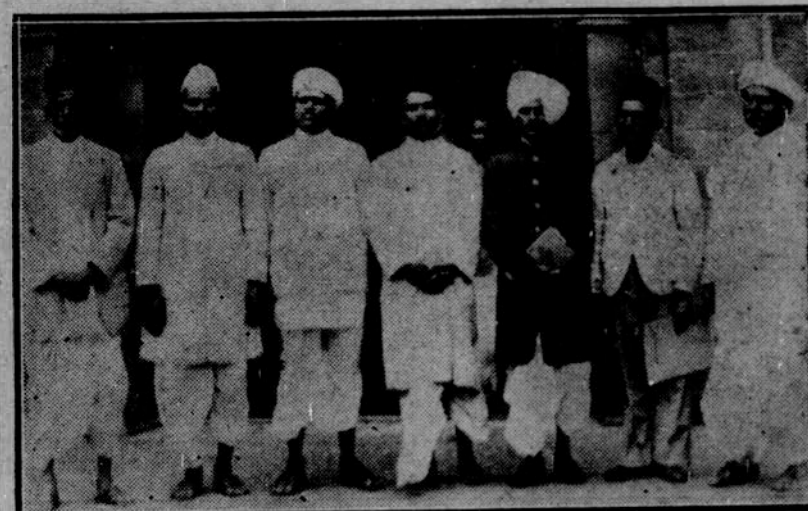
THE TWO MARKETS.

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out that while it was possible to have wholesale business in the Crawford Market the question of forcing the same rule as far as the Byculla Market was concerned was not possible as the Market was a private one.

The Conference was unanimously of the opinion that it was necessary to broadcast information about the prices and general market tendency.

Regarding the question of having a Central Co-operative Agency in Bombay opinion was divided and it was felt desirable to postpone the consideration of the above question.

After about two and half hours' discussion, the Conference dispersed and the Department of Agriculture will issue a communique regarding the discussions that took place.



The Deputation of Bombay Fruit & Vegetable Merchants who waited on Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli at the Secretariat on Monday.

NO SALOON IN TIME

Viceroy's Cabinet Member Suffers Inconvenience At Lahore

LAHORE, May 20.

Mr. Choudhri Zafarullah, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of Railways, had an amusing experience at Lahore station recently.

It is stated that he was leaving for Simla by the morning train and his special saloon was promised to be ready at 5-45, but when he reached the station he was told that his saloon would not be ready before 7 a.m., thus putting him to great inconvenience. An enquiry into the bungling has been ordered.—United Press.

Prabhuwarbai Gokuldas (24), residing at Hanuman Lane, who was admitted into the G. T. Hospital for treatment of burns on May 16 succumbed this morning.

SUBHAS BOSE PROGRESSING

May Be Discharged From Nursing Home By May 25.

VIENNA, (By Air Mail.)

Sj. Subas Chandra Bose continues to make steady progress. If this progress continues, he may be discharged from the Nursing Home by the 25th of this month.

The first important item in his programme after discharge is to attend the anniversary meeting of the Central European Society to be held at Geneva towards the end of this month.

It may be remembered that this society owes its origin to the untiring effort of Sj. Subhas Bose.—United Press.

Bai Mudhabai, the public-spirited widow of the late Seth Jethabhai Harimori of Rajkot an enterprising tobacco merchant of Mundra in the Cutch State, has disbursed over Rs. 25,000 in charity.